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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., NO. 4 NEW YORK, JULY 28, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 849

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ANOTHER NOVELIST TO BELL THE CORPORATION CAT.

ALTHO Mr. Winston Churchill's "Coniston" can scarcely hope to rival Mr. Upton Sinclair's "Jungle" as a stimulant to the forces of reform, it has at least dragged its author into the political arena as an opponent of corporation control in State government. "Coniston" is a novel embodying a skilful attack on railroad rule in an unnamed New England State which closely resembles New Hampshire. The latter State, it is alleged, is in the grasp of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and its Legislature is dominated by a powerful lobby representing that corporation. After reading his book the Lincoln Republicans, a reform party which is making itself felt in a number of States by its revolt against political bossism and machine rule, selected Mr. Churchill as their candidate for the Governorship of the Granite State. In a communication announcing this fact they say: "Your latest novel, depicting the lobby and the boss and their machinations, and appealing to the people to throw off their yoke, is as timely as was 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which was directed against a form of slavery less insidious, perhaps, but no more real or vicious." In his letter accepting the offered indorsement of the Lincoln party Mr. Churchill suggests that "the broad issue and general platform should be the non-interference of the Boston & Maine Railroad or of any other corporation in the politics and government of the State." His candidacy is described in a Concord despatch as "the most important political movement in this State in recent years." A representative of the New York *Herald* reports Mr. Churchill as admitting that "the chances are rather against me, perhaps." In the course of the same interview the novelist-candidate thus describes the conditions which call for reform:

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"Under this system, it can be seen, actual bribery with money is not necessary. In recent years, at least, it is rarely, if ever, resorted to. But there are many other ways in which the same result—the bondage of the individual and of the State—is brought about. A flood of free passes is one. Promises of further political preferment form another. A majority of the lawyers of the State are retained for the railroads, their services in many cases largely political. In brief, the machinery of politics in the State is in the hands of the railroad, and has been for a long time."

A portion of the press smiles good-naturedly over the chances of this latest champion of political reform. "Mr. Churchill's struggle with the machine should be curious enough to enliven the dog-days," remarks the New York *Sun* (Ind.); and the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) exclaims:

"David and Goliath over again. We expect to see ex-Senator Chandler give the plucky, pebble-slinging youngster a public pat on the head, if only for old sake's sake and to aggravate Dr. Gallinger. We are not expecting to see Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, butt in upon this occasion as he did the last time Mr. Clement was up for the Governorship in Vermont. This New Hampshire revolt may be snuffed out; there's also the chance that it may grow into something big and notable. Look at the Lincoln Republicans of Pennsylvania!"

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) recalls the rustic's remark to John Langdon in 1810, when that gentleman expressed distrust of his ability, "O Governor, don't be afraid. It does not take much of a man to govern New Hampshire." *The Tribune* does not make it altogether clear whether or not it quotes this for Mr. Churchill's encouragement. Other New York and Chicago papers, however, treat the matter more serioulsy. "Mr. Churchill has defined not only a real issue, but the most important issue in American politics," says the New York *World* (Dem.), which adds:

"His platform applies to nearly every State and to the National Government as well. . . . This is the issue in Iowa, where the railroads are opposing the renomination of Governor Cummins. It has been the real issue in Wisconsin during La Follette's long

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fight, as it was in Michigan under Pingree. It was the issue in New York last fall which overthrew Boss Murphy, and it was the issue in the Democratic State Convention in Pennsylvania the other day when Guffey was defeated.

"Whenever this issue can be clearly drawn there is never any doubt as to the result. The difficulty is in making the issue clear, and the chief work which satellite politicians perform for corporation employers is in drawing herrings across the trail. . . . . .

"If Mr. Churchill can make the people of New Hampshire understand that the real question is whether they are to have true self-government or government by the Boston & Maine Railroad, there can be little doubt which they will select."

Says the New York *American* (Dem.):

"No doubt the professional politicians of his State, which is a small one, and therefore easily controlled by the professionals, will jeer alike at his candidacy and his utterance. But he has, with the unfailing instinct of a man who cares more for the right than for any political organization, put his finger on the crying evil in American government to-day.

"What he complains of in New Hampshire is equally true in Vermont. In the other States of New England, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is dominant not only in transportation, but in political power. In Pennsylvania the battle for the right centers on the power of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its allied corporations. In Kentucky and Tennessee Belmont's Louisville & Nashville Railroad is the political factor. In Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi the Southern Railroad, controlled by Pierpont Morgan, is the force to which machine politicians defer. Florida is divided between the Plant System and the East Coast Railway, owned by Flagler, of the Standard Oil Company. As for the unhappy condition of California, under the hard hand of the Southern Pacific, that is a matter of common notoriety."

The Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) also admits that the issue which Mr. Churchill defines is practically the foremost issue in a considerable number of other States in widely separated sections of the Union; but it also emphasizes the obstacles in the way of reform. We read:

"The difficulty, here as always, lies in making the issue clear, in arousing the voters to the true character of the political manipulation by which they are misgoverned. Lobbyists and politicians are past masters in the art of beclouding a situation so that other issues or the influences of partizan sentiment shall be the decisive factors."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) pretends to detect behind the whole movement the cloven hoof of the literary advertiser. Thus:

"The unrivaled Sinclair may scorn this candidacy for a rock-bound governorship, but we feel sure that George Bernard Shaw, who once wrote, 'I am a hardened and tolerably expert advertiser myself,' would recognize Mr. Churchill's claims to consideration in his class. . . . . .

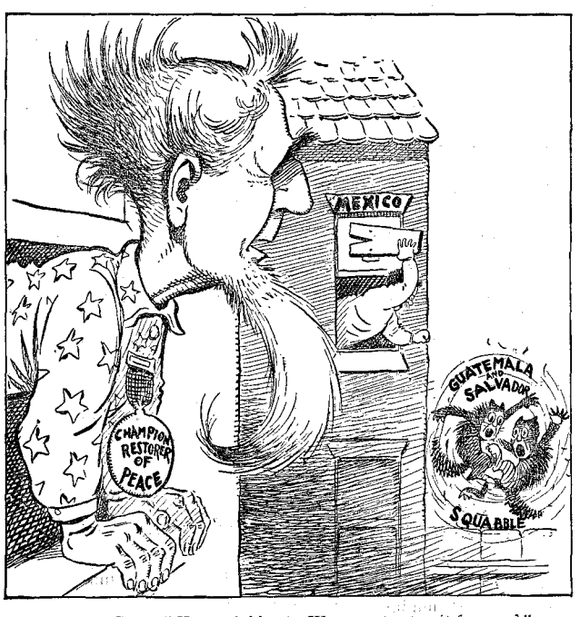
"At this rate the novelists of 1920 will have to get up early if they expect to achieve literary success. The actors, who used to be regarded as the only artists privileged to advertise their wares in their daily lives, are left far behind. Even Bernhardt quailed before drawing an ambassador into the train of her press agents. The novelists do not stop at the portals of the highest office in the gift of the people of a State or of the country."

INTERVENTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

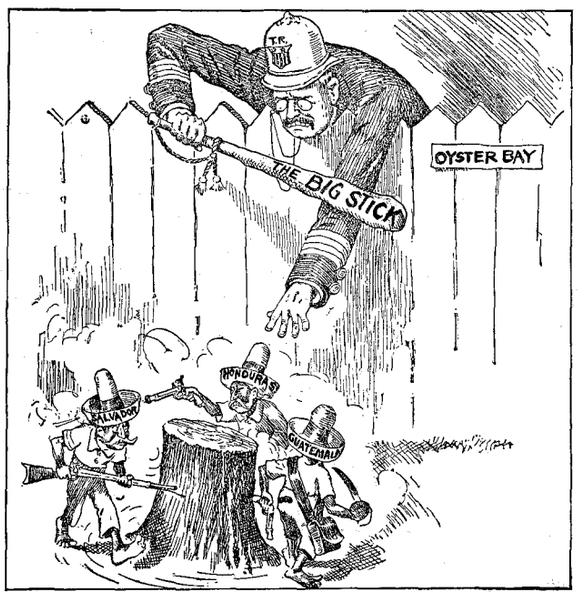
THE Cleveland *Plain Dealer* can not agree with the Washington *Post* that the President would have done better to keep "hands off" the Central-American war. On the contrary, we were more than ever bound to intervene, thinks *The Plain Dealer*, because "to strive for peace between two distant nations fighting in a quarrel which concerned us only incidentally if at all, and a year later to sit supinely by while our next-door neighbors are cutting one another's throats in our own backyard, this is not the brave and honest way, the American way, or the Roosevelt way." Especially is this true, since, as the New York *Evening Mail* puts it, "evade it as we may, we can not, in a pinch, escape the fact that the small American republics are under our supervision." In the opinion of *The Mail*, "every incident of this kind clinches the supervision a little tighter." The Brooklyn *Standard Union* urges a sort of "big-stick" policy in these words:

"The attitude of this country toward the naughty little republics of the South has always been that of a grown-up man who watches a group of boys fighting, and does not interfere, believing that such exercise is good for their health. In that Uncle Sam has not been quite true to avuncular duty toward his little nephews. They should be made to live together peaceably, and their quarrels should be adjusted from Washington, before any of the group has time to say, 'You dassen't.' Half the energy which Central America expends in war, or the preparations for war, and in political revolutions, would make these territories the garden spots of the New World."

Take it all in all, the majority of the press approve of the



UNCLE SAM—"Hey, neighbor! Want me to stop it for you?"
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.



MORE TROUBLE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL POLICEMAN.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

BREAKING IT UP.

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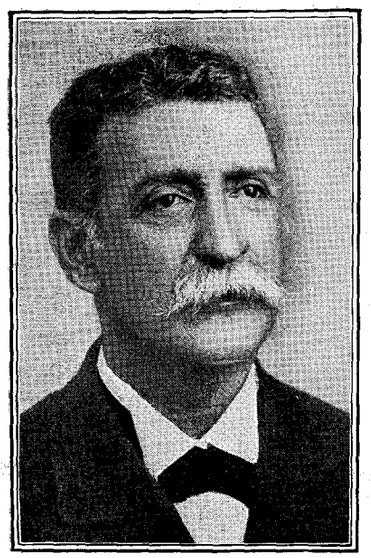

PRESIDENT ESCALÓN, OF SALVADOR.

PRESIDENT CABRERA, OF GUATEMALA.

PRESIDENT BUNILLA, OF HONDURAS.

THREE WOULD-BE NAPOLEONS.

President's intervention which brought about the meeting of the peace envoys of Honduras, Salvador, and Guatemala upon the rocking deck of the cruiser *Marblehead*. Many papers saw in the inevitable seasickness a potent stimulant to speedy peace. Many called the trouble, in the phrase of the Pittsburg *Gazette Times*, "a tempest in a teapot." One reason for that is the unusual obscurity of the causes of the war. The Hartford *Courant* finds solace in the fact that "no living man outside of those concerned" knows what caused it—nevertheless *The Courant* bravely attempts to explain it in this way:

"For the purpose of definition one may say that it is a war of bosses. The boss of Guatemala professes that the neighboring boss of Salvador got over the boundary between the two countries, or wished to get over and assassinate him, and so on. The boss of Salvador must be both a spunky and a plucky fellow, for Salvador has only 900,000 inhabitants to the 1,800,000 of Guatemala. However, one story is as good as another in such a case. Honduras appears to have gone into the war—to the very slight extent that she went into it—mainly because fighting was going on in the neighborhood and the opportunitty was too good to be missed. When Central-American armies go out for war they go without a commissariat, and of course living on the land furnishes many chances of finding other things than a living. Honduras has only 775,000 inhabitants, mostly of aboriginal blood. One story is that Nicaragua also ought to have got into the muss—that Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras had entered into an offensive and defensive coalition against possible territorial aggressions by Guatemala."

According to press despatches, the losses in one battle alone were about 8,000 in killed and wounded. The Providence *Journal* has had experience with figures of Central-American casualties, but some damage must have been done. So *The Journal* reflects thus:

"At any rate, the slaughter in this battle raises the struggle to the dignity and importance of something more than a typical Latin-American skirmish, and it is pleasing in proportion to this fact to learn that our proposal of mediation has resulted in an agreement for an armistice. It looks as if the Roosevelt Administration would have another peaceable triumph to its credit, a triumph not equal to that achieved at Portsmouth, but deserving universal applause."

And, as a matter of fact, the meeting on the *Marblehead* proved successful, and tho no reports of seasickness have come, a peace and amicable relations have been established.

BELITTLING THE BRYAN BOOM.

THE Republican and Gold Democratic papers that have been watching the growth of the Bryan boom with various emotions, ranging from concern to amusement, are now treating it with satire and waiting to see if it will last. Some declare that it has reached high-water mark, and is even now receding. They have examined his utterances abroad, found that the so-called "dead issues" are still alive to Mr. Bryan, and regard this discovery alone as sufficient to burst the bubble of his popularity. Even the New York *Times* (Dem.), which only a short while ago printed a long and enthusiastic editorial about the "conservative" candidate, can only say in pathetic strain:

"The public began to hope that the old, empty formulas had been forgotten, the sterile doctrines abandoned, and that the dead issues would be permitted to lie undisturbed in the becoming drapery of their cerements. Evidently some suspicion has entered the mind of Mr. Bryan that his 'later manner' may put too great a strain upon the loyalty of his early friends; or, it may be that some trusted counselor had admonished him against putting on conservative fashions at a time when radicalism is rampant and the overthrowing of what has been is all the rage."

To how much more advantage, reflects *The Times*, Mr. Bryan might have taken some definite stand on the tariff instead of "crowing over dead and forgotten things." The New York *Tribune* is one of those Republican papers that express amusement at the change of heart in the Democratic party since Mr. Bryan began to say things. Says *The Tribune*:

"It must be rather cold cheer to ex-apostles of 'safety and sanity' to learn that he considers himself even more radical to-day than he was in 1896. He is still unconvinced that he was wrong in 1896 and 1900 in demanding the free and unlimited coinage of silver and in seeking to force the United States to maintain the double standard in defiance of the monetary usage and practise of the rest of the commercial world. He would meet the problem of 1896, if it should arise again, by insisting on the same remedy. Moreover, he would reaffirm every other plank in the Chicago platform—a platform once vigorously denounced by the 'conservatives' as the essence of folly and anarchy. We shall await with interest the comments of Democrats whose opinion of Mr. Bryan has been 'so marvelously changed' during his absence abroad on the Democratic leader's latest elucidation of Democratic principles."

"They were beginning to think," *The Tribune* further observes

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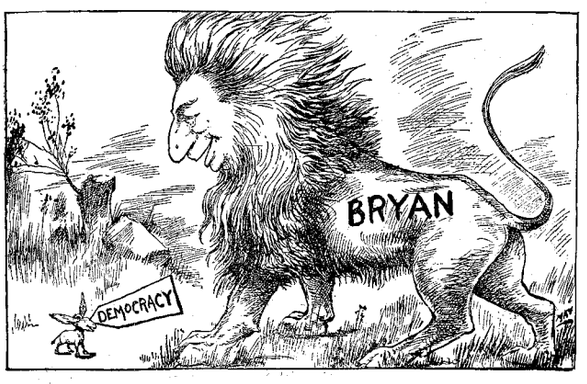
in high good humor, "that the Nebrasba ex-radical had become safely Parkerized and that he would be willing to make the next campaign on a platform of truly Jeffersonian elasticity and vagueness." But Mr. Bryan "didn't relish sitting on a stool and training for honors as an oracle. His radical blood still runs hot, and he does not want to be supported on false pretenses." Thus *The Tribune;* and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) has a theory that "every new talk by William J. Bryan furnishes a new and excellent reason for his fellow-countrymen to keep him in private life." *The Globe-Democrat* refers to Mr. Bryan's belief in silver and adds:

"He is apparently as incapable as an Igorrote of distinguishing between real and bogus money—between the coin which the world recognizes as the measure of exchange and that which is used in the interior of China, for at that country's ports and at its capital the money of the world is employed. It is well for his countrymen that Mr. Bryan is making these confessions in advance of his nomination. If, in the face of his openly avowed Bourbonism, the Democratic party nominates Mr. Bryan in 1908, it will deserve the overwhelming disaster which will be sure to be dealt to it at the polls by the aroused and indignant American people."

In the opinion of the New York *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), which has its own Democratic candidate of the dark-horse variety for 1908, "Mr. Bryan should have remained discreetly out of the country until the spring of 1908, and his name should have been kept in the background until the claims of his competitors had grown stale and mildewed, when there would have been a possibility that his candidacy could be forced upon his party with a rush and a hurrah, as Grant's came within an ace of being in 1880." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) in an article entitled "The Rise and Fall of Bryan," says that "almost as suddenly as the uplift came the decline," and then adds:

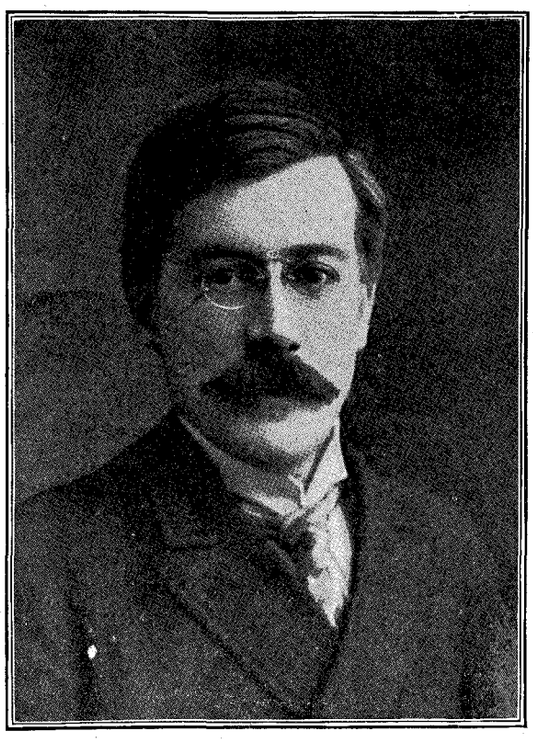
"But the very things which make people conscious that he is not as strong as he was a month ago show that the elements of his weakness remain. He could not continue silent. He could not help repeating his silver heresy. He could not refrain from declaring that he is more radical than he was in 1896. These things not only involve a direct loss, but they change the moral impression. They dissipate any idea that he has advanced with the years, and leave the feeling that he is the same man that he was when the country so overwhelmingly rejected him. He loomed large for a little time, but it is plain that he has already lost much of his sudden prestige."



THE LION AND THE MOUSE.
—May in the Detroit *Journal.*

ARE THE PROFESSIONAL CLASSES THE RETAINERS OF THE CAPITALISTS?

THE constant cry of the Socialists for sharp class distinction and class consciousness is particularly well illustrated in a long article by Mr. W. J. Ghent His article is a passionate philippic hurled at all the teaching and preaching classes who are not ticketed and docketed Socialists, and who are, therefore, by Socialistic reasoning, against Socialism. "You publicists, professors, teachers, ministers, editors, lawyers, and judges—you who defend the existing *régime* and oppose the struggles of the working class for a better life; you whose business it is to find a practical, a juridical, an ethical, and even a spiritual sanction for things as they exist, and who prate and drone the cheap moralities which are the reflex of the interest of the class that employs you—there is a word to say to you which needs to be spoken." Thus Mr. Ghent, writing in *The Independent*, addresses all the professional classes enumerated; and the word he has to say to them is that the laboring classes, for whom he assumes to speak, think but ill of the professional people.



W. J. GHENT,
Who charges the teaching and preaching classes with being the mouthpieces of capital.

Mr. Ghent does not deny the intellectual leaders of the country a certain honesty, but it is not the kind of honesty that Mr. Ghent approves of. He says: "You serve, as your intellectual forebears have ever served, as expounders of the special moralities which the ruling class has ever sought to impose upon the ruled. But you are dishonest in that you do not acknowledge the class character of your teachings, and that you seek to give a social and general sanction of what is purely an expression of the needs of your employers." With unrelenting ferocity, and with a sneer, Mr. Ghent charges that the "open shop" would never be defended but for the fact that capital is at warfare with the unions. The violence against the "scab" laborer occupies the attention of writers and preachers; but that other violence, made up of accidents throughout the industrial plant of the nation, which every year kills some 60,000 and injures 1,600,000 persons, according to Mr. Ghent, is taken as a matter of course. Indeed child labor, the writer charges, which is a topic of discussion in the North, is being aired only because economic reasons demand it; editorial writers in the South, he says, are still defending it, because capital, which employs them, demands it. "And so," he remarks, "by tongue and pen, you coax and persuade the toilers to keep at their plodding tasks, to bear with patience hunger and cold, illness and wounds, and the thousand privations which are their inescapable lot. Your employers must reap their rent, interest, and profits. And how can they reap unless the masses sow?"

Most of the virtues preached by moralists and divines are, according to Mr. Ghent, merely the shadow of a dream. How often do we not hear that efficiency, thrift, hard work, are the salvation

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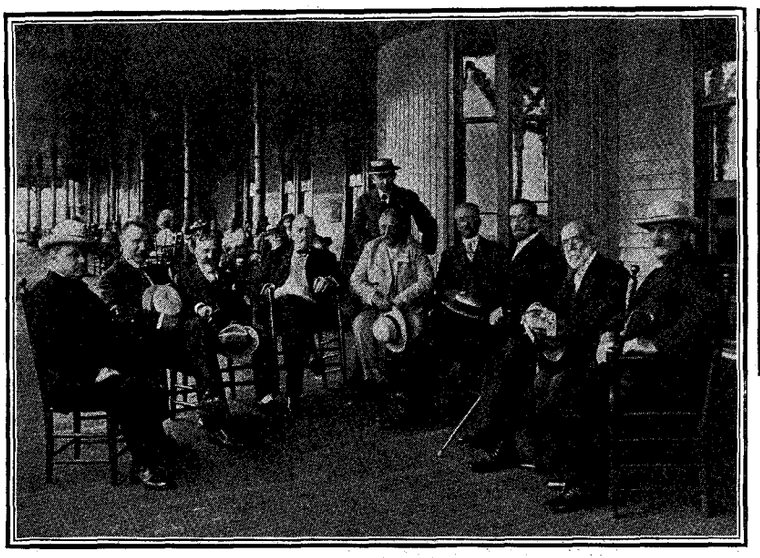
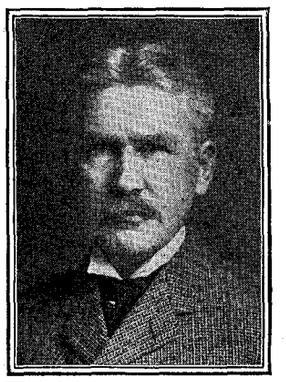
HERBERT PARSONS,
Quigg's opponent.



SENATOR PLATT'S BIRTHDAY PARTY.
The Senator is the most aged man in the picture.



LEMUEL ELY QUIGG,
Who united Platt and Odell.

of the workman? But, in believing that, we are all hopelessly wrong. Mr. Ghent argues that were we all the efficient equals of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller, the rough work of the world would still have to be done, and the doers would then be those entitled to be doing something better. Out of 1,200,000 railway men, he finds that only 1,200 are general officers. So what avails "efficiency"? Thrift and hard work are mere fantasies of the mind.

Thrive how the workman will, Mr. Ghent finds that in London one person in every four of the population dies on some form of public charity; and in New York, one in every ten is buried in the Potter's field; and yet these pathetically miserable people, the toilers, are the support and mainstay of the professional classes. The professional classes, in Mr. Ghent's opinion, are in reality the pensioners of the working class. And yet, instead of rendering them service, the professional folk are forever engaged in serving the ruling class, and in crying out upon Socialism, which might be of some good to the workers.

The Independent editorially takes issue with Mr. Ghent and gives as good as it gets. "We believe," cries *The Independent*, "that we know the proletariat as well as you do. It is they for whom we work. They are the patrons of our newspapers and our churches, and their children are scholars. They are our supporters; they are not yours. The labor unions we believe in as well as you." The reply goes on briskly:

"But you address us as 'retainers,' paid and supported by the social organization which we are compelled to defend. What are you? You are no practising artizan. You do not make your living as a housesmith or a printer. You may have been such as a youth; and so were we. You, too, are a retainer; you make your living as a representative and defender of Socialists, and, incidentally, of labor unions. To be sure, we grant you are honest and earnest; but so are we. We are not as passionate as you in our beliefs, for we give our chief energy to making a living in other ways than as the paid advocates of the social system in which we live, but would it not be decent for you to allow that we may be as honest in our approval of the rights of individual property as you are in your doctrine of collectivism?"

The kernel of Mr. Ghent's attack, in the opinion of *The Independent*, lies in the fact that the professional classes have not as yet accepted the principle of the common ownership of the means of production, and for that, it is argued, the times are not yet ripe. The editorial concludes with these words:

"We can not, Mr. Ghent, answer railing for railing; we do not think it would be courteous or just. We do not say that you are 'dishonest,' that you prate and drone cheap moralities, to quote only from the first half column of your long article; for we believe you are honest, and you don't drone, if you do prate."

"We admire your earnestness, the literary art with which you adorn your philippic and the poetry with which you beribbon your rapier. Neither our space nor our choice allows us to follow your example. We simply wish to indicate that you have no monopoly of honestly, and that the class for whom you assnme to speak repudiates your right. But we agree with you that we want more socialism, while we cannot agree that private wealth is theft."

REPUBLICAN POLITICS IN NEW YORK STATE.

SENATOR THOMAS COLLIER PLATT, of New York, is now styled by many papers "the Last of the Bosses," and the Washington *Star* rolls the phrase under its tongue, as it were, and descants on its literary flavor. "The Last of the Barons," "the Last of the Cavaliers," are similar smooth phrases that by analogy occur to the ruminating *Star*. Papers in New York State, however, are inclined to anything but reflection on the romantic attributes of Senator Platt. Ever since Lemuel Ely Quigg brought together Platt and Odell, to whom Platt had vowed he would never speak again, alarums and tumult have been sounding through the press of New York. The Rochester *Post-Express* (Ind. Rep.), in an exhaustive article on the "Republican situation" in New York, expresses regret that Governor Higgins did not utterly annihilate Odell politically and thus forestall the present coalition of Odell with Platt brought about by Quigg. The way to do this, thinks that paper, would have been "by demanding a meeting of the state committee and the election of a chairman who would command the confidence of the party, in place of the thoroughly distrusted Odell." Now, the Platt-Odell combination is further strengthened by ex-Governor Black, who is reported to be seeking a senatorship. On the other side is such a leader as Herbert Parsons, known to have the friendship of President Roosevelt, altho the President as yet has taken no hand in the matter. In the judgment of *The Post-Express* the situation is like this:

"The hope of the party now lies in the defeat of Governor Higgins for a renomination, and the selection of a candidate by the new combination who, in spite of his backers, will command the support of the people. Many times a party boss, afraid of the wrath of the public, which he knows he deserves, has averted defeat by nominating a candidate not in sympathy with him or his methods. If Platt had thought he could carry the State with a tool in 1894, he would not have nominated such an upright and honorable man as Levi Parsons Morton, whom he couldn't control. If he had thought the people would submit to another administration by Frank S. Black, Platt would not have nominated Colonel Roosevelt in 1898. The situation now is not unlike that of those years. The resentment of the people is so strong, and they are so keenly alive to the necessity of protecting themselves, that a candidate known to be closely identified with the political bosses might not be elected. For the sake of the future, therefore, wisdom requires the new combination to nominate, not a

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jelly-fish like Higgins or a subservient tool like Quigg, but a man whose record is so clean, whose reputation is so good, whose courage and independence are so well known, and whose character is so high that he would be a platform in himself, and would instantly command the confidence of the people, who would turn to him instinctively as one who would strive mightily in their behalf and rejoice in serving them, and them alone."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks, however, that "Odell and Platt in unison ought to be enough to sink any ticket; but, then, the Republican bosses are hoping that Hearst will frighten enough decent people into their arms to save the day." The New York *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), in Delphic strain, gives out this prophecy:

"*The Sun* craves permission to present its humble service to the supreme powers at Oyster Bay, to Messrs. Platt and Depew, to the new and austere hierarchy of Odell and associates, to one Frank Wayland Higgins, the putative Governor of the State of New York, and to all the sober-minded and self-respecting Republicans to whose confidence it can appeal, and with all deference and respect submits:

"The next Governor of the State of New York will be a Democrat.

"The next Governor of the State of New York will be the next President of the United States."

Whereat the New York *World*, which is Democratic, replies with spirit, but with equal mystery: "No Democrat will be elected Governor of New York this year. The next President of the United States will not be a Democrat." *The Evening Post's* political reporter has a theory that it is the plan of the Odell-Platt combination "to start a boom for the nomination of Charles E. Hughes." The Buffalo *Commercial* (Rep.), owned by William C. Warren, an intimate friend of Odell, has already come out as follows:

"*The Commercial* thinks it the plain duty of Republican newspapers and leaders to express their honest opinions about the expediency of placing Governor Higgins at the head of their ticket next fall, before the delegates to the conventions are elected. For one, it believes that the party requires stronger leadership in the coming campaign than Mr. Higgins, well-meaning man as he generally is, can possibly furnish. There is little in Mr. Higgins's character, temperament, or record that appeals to the popular imagination or is calculated to inspire confidence, much less enthusiasm, in the electorate. He is a man of mediocre abilities and commonplace mental equipment—an essentially parochial statesman, without initiative, not sure of himself on any question, even when he is dead right and has his party and public opinion behind him."

As the type of candidate it has in mind, *The Commercial* names Elihu Root and Charles E. Hughes. In the mean while Mr. Hughes is in Europe and the machine moves on. For if the Democratic party nominates Mr. Hearst, Mr. Hughes, many believe, alone could beat him.

DISSOLUTION OF THE DOUMA.

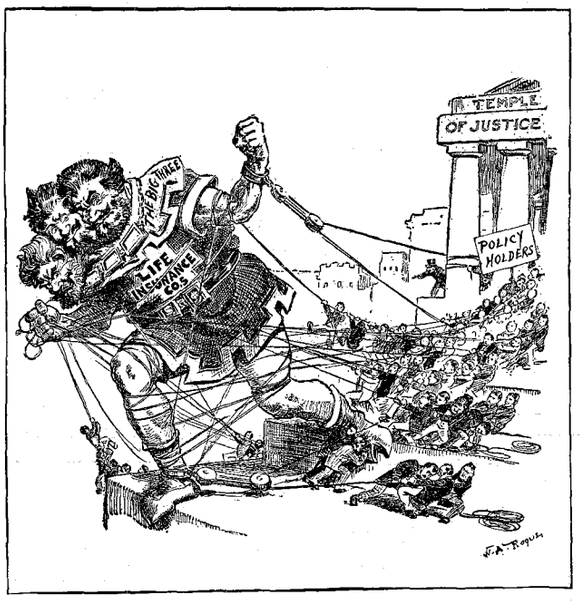
WHETHER the dissolution of the Douma by the Czar will be followed by the dissolution of the autocracy by the people, is the question our newspapers are now asking. According to one view, the Czar, by this act, has virtually dared the people to come on; according to another view, the sovereign has an undoubted right to prorogue the parliament, and if the latter make his act the excuse for insurrection, they will be responsible for the blood of the victims. The view of Nicholas himself, as expressed in his ukase, is that the Douma turned itself into a revolutionary committee and thus indirectly incited the recent uprisings, so it had to be dissolved to save the peace of the empire. He announces his intention to convoke another parliament on March 5, 1907. He complains thus of the Douma:

"A cruel disappointment has befallen our expectations. The representatives of the nation, instead of applying themselves to the work of productive legislation, strayed into a sphere beyond their competence and have been making comments on the imperfections of the Fundamental Laws, which can only be modified by our imperial will. In short, the representatives of the nation have undertaken really illegal acts, such as an appeal to the nation by parliament.

"The peasants, disturbed by such anomalies, seeing no hope for the amelioration of their lot, resorted in a number of districts to open pillage, destruction of other people's property, and disobedience of law."

General von Schwanebach, Controller of the Empire, makes a similar statement to a press correspondent in what is regarded as the official explanation of the situation. He says:

"You can tell the American people that this step was forced upon the Government as the only way of extricating the country from the horrible reign of blood and terrorism which prevails. The



THE STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

WANTED: A NEW HAND AT THE WHEEL.
—Thorndike in the Philadelphia *Press*.

SOME RECENT INSURANCE HISTORY.

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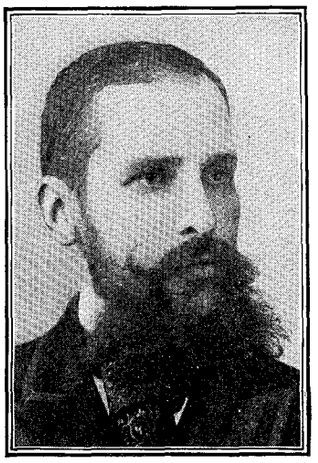
dissolution of the present parliament does not mean a return to irresponsible absolutism. The past is dead forever.

"From his Majesty's own lips I can assure you that he still believes in the principle of popular representation and firmly intends to adhere to it; but he became convinced that the present parliament was elected under abnormal condition, and did not represent the true sentiment of the country, and that it was necessary to make another appeal to the nation.

"Ever since the assembling of parliament the intransigeant temper displayed convinced us (meaning the Ministry) that the principal object of those in control was to make it the center of revolutionary agitation instead of settling down to constructive work, and that therefore sooner or later its dispersal would be necessary. But we wished to wait until its incapacity and true rôle burned themselves into the minds of the people. As we anticipated, parliament proceeded to write its own death sentence by demonstrating that it neither was nor desired to be a legislative body, but simply a revolutionary tribunal.



THE NEW RUSSIAN PREMIER,

Stolypine, described as "just and incorruptible." He regarded the recent doings of the Douma as those of an anarchistic club.

In spite of these explanations, the New York *Times* thinks the Czar has chosen "the very worst" course open to him. It observes:

"The Czar has tried the experiment of popular representation on a scale and in a form his advisers led him to expect would be manageable, and it has proved completely unmanageable. He goes back to arbitrary military rule, declares the capital substantially in a state of siege, calls in his most trusted regiments, starts the arrest of the leaders of discontent, suspends the press, and in effect recalls every promise he has made, blasts every hope he has aroused, and opens between him and his people the old impassable gulf. But in the mean time his people have learned much."

"They learned last summer that his armies and fleets had been hopelessly and in some cases disgracefully beaten by a nation they had been taught to despise. They have learned that the rich nations of the world doubt the stability of his rule, tighten their purse-strings, and will lend to him only on usurious terms. They have seen regiments, then garrisons, and crews of ships mutiny against his authority, and the most docile and unquestioning army of the world manifest with relative impunity an insubordination that three years since would have been followed by the swift death of all offenders. They have seen the Czar, in his despair, turn, or profess to turn, to them, asking advice and aid and the support of his 'children.' And now they see their representatives driven from their chamber, and the old harsh rule reestablished. And this at a moment when their hopes had been raised to the highest. Famine and bloodshed prevail in whole provinces, and to the cry of his suffering and disturbed people the Autocrat responds only with defiance and repression. The best of the courses open to him would have been desperately difficult; he has chosen the very worst."

The Czar is justified, from a legal standpoint, however, by the Philadelphia *Press*, which warns the Douma against provoking resistance. To quote:

"Had the Czar dissolved the Douma and refused another election, revoking the constitution or Fundamental Law already granted, reaction and revolution, autocracy and insurrection, would have been face to face. But this the Czar has not done. In dissolving the Douma he has done nothing but exercise his constitutional power. Under the Fundamental Law, like every other constitutional sovereign, the Czar has the right to dissolve a representative assembly and bring on the election of another. The Czar has ordered such an election and the assembly of another Douma within six months. This is a strictly constitutional appeal to the people.

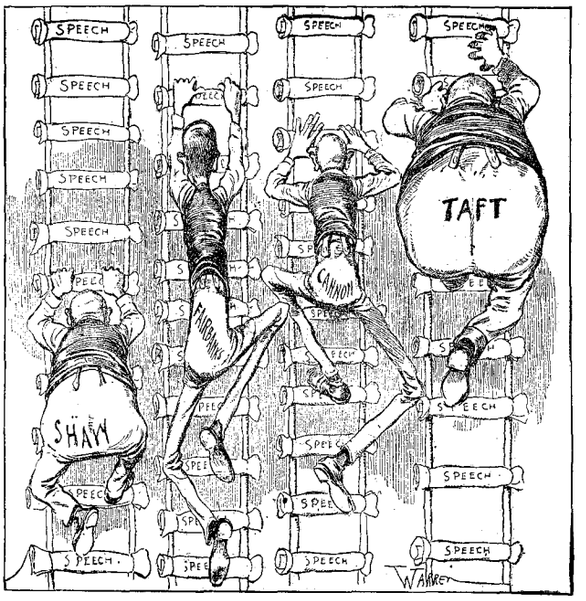
"If the Constitutional Democrats refuse this appeal and seek to reassemble the Douma, it will be they, and not the Czar, who begin revolution. They will put into the hands of reaction the one efficient weapon its leaders need, an illegal act, by the representatives of the people. If the Douma accepts the appeal to the people, the temporizing Czar has but postponed the inevitable. Half a year hence he will again be face to face with another Douma, fresh from the people, more implacable, more powerful, and possessing all the momentum which gathering revolution always gains.

"A rising, a false step by the dissolved Douma refusing the appeal to the people, worst of all a general peasant outbreak, may plunge Russia into blood and fire, such as the world has not seen or will not look upon its like until the dead dumb millions of China stir from below."

Meanwhile the despatches portend trouble.

HAS anybody noticed Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, vaulting lightly into the Bryan band-wagon?—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

CHORUS—"WONDER IF I'M IT!"
—Lovey in the Salt Lake *Herald.*



THAT AUTUMN ITINERARY.
If one could only reach the Presidency this way.
—Warren in the Boston *Herald.*

PUZZLE: FIND THE CANDIDATE.

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE SPIRITUAL DETACHMENT OF LIONEL JOHNSON.

TO live in the world of letters and be not of it was true of Lionel Johnson as of few other literary men of modern times, we are shown by Katherine Brégy in a sympathetic study in *The Catholic World* (New York). He was one of the writers identified in a degree with the Irish literary revival; and tho his day was brief, his achievement both in poetry and criticism "stood for something definite and something high." As a poet, says Miss Brégy, he "clothed conceptions of delicate and poignant loveliness in the white robe of almost classic severity," and as a critic he showed himself "a master of sure judgment and catholic sympathies." The dominating quality, we are told, was his aloofness which "to the very end was majestic as well as melancholy." Born in 1867 and dying in 1902, Lionel Johnson produced but two or three volumes of verse, and, aside from the criticism contributed to the London *Academy* and *The Daily Chronicle*, one admirable work on "The Art of Thomas Hardy." His family were of Protestant faith and military predilection, says the writer, but "perhaps it was the old Gaelic and Cymric strain in his blood which kept the boy so free from these environing influences, and planted in his heart an early love of nature and of the past, a certain mystic kinship with the beautiful and the unknown." Shortly after attaining his majority he was received into the Catholic Church. "This step implied no sudden change of faith," says Miss Brégy, "for he seems to have been Catholic almost from the first by some intuitive yearning. His instinct was all for legitimacy and orderly development, on the one side—on the other, all for the mystical and unworldly, for the human fired with the touch of the divine." He was unwavering, says the writer, in his devotion to what Faber has called "the mystical apostolate of the inward life," but, "with characteristic self-criticism, he deemed himself better suited to a literary than to a priestly career." His detachment from the warring voices of the late nineteenth century is indicated in the following sympathetic analysis:

"Lionel Johnson was one of a little band who, through all the turmoil of late nineteenth-century thought—through the storms of rationalism and materialism and realism—kept their faces steadfastly toward the east. Truth and beauty shone as twin stars before his quiet gaze; and his supreme achievement was to create works of art which 'suffice the eye and save the soul beside.' His message, all along, was one of reconciliation. He contrived to be at once the apostle of culture and of devotion, of art and of nature, of modernity and of the ancient. His love for Catholicity and for Ireland nowise lessened his joy in England; nor did his exultation in the forest wilds dull his ears to the call of London's thoroughfares. One marvels, seeing the gracious harmony of his pages, where the imagined hostility could have lain. Now, of course, one cause of this comprehensive view was the aloofness of our poet's attitude. His sensitiveness of temperament was very exquisite; his sympathy with human experience very keen; but he stood a little apart from life. His was the attitude of philosopher and contemplative; never that of the mere academician. Perhaps his own interior struggle served to obviate a natural tendency toward *exclusiveness*, and to unite the poet with his great laboring and suffering brotherhood. It is never easy for a temperament like Johnson's to overcome its intolerance for many aspects of human nature; it is never easy to recognize that the spirit is willing and the flesh weak, without despising the flesh. But if there is one kind of development perceptible in our poet's work, it is a growing tendency toward the human and concrete. It is a long, long cry from the 'proud and lonely scorn' of temptation that goes singing through his youthful 'Ideal,' to the humbled yet resolute wrestling of his 'Dark Angel.' For the rest, we shall have to admit that Lionel Johnson's song was for the few rather than the many—that the nun-like delicacy and austerity of his muse made any popular recognition quite improbable."

In the following lines, Miss Brégy says, "we listen to the voice of . . . the poet of austere ideals and pathetic world-weariness, the poet of faith through an age incredulous":

> "My broken music wanders in the night,
> Faints, and finds no delight;
> White Angels! take of it one piteous tone,
> And mix it with your own!
> Then, as He feels your chanting flow less clear,
> He will but say: *I hear*
> *The sorrow of My child on earth.*"

Best known of his verse are the lines to Walter Pater, from which the following are taken—

> "Gracious God rest him, he who toiled so well
> Secrets of grace to tell
> Graciously. . . .
>
> "Half of a passionately pensive soul
> He showed us, not the whole:
> Who loved him best, they best, they only, knew
> The deeps they might not view,
> That which was private between God and him;
> To others, justly dim."

The same aloofness from the present which marked Johnson's choice of poetical themes appears in his application of critical judgments. In this he was like Matthew Arnold, for whom the achievements of the present stood only as they were able to bear comparison with the enduring monuments of the past. How this temper of mind showed itself in Lionel Johnson we are told by the present writer:

"It was characteristic of Lionel Johnson that his appeal should have been ever to the past. 'That inestimable debt of reverence, of fidelity, of understanding' which modern scholarship owes antiquity—less a debt, after all, than 'a grace sought and received'—was never far from his consciousness. Classicist he always was, from those days at old Winchester; 'purist and precisian' in his style, with slight interest in spelling reform or other utilitarian devices. Inevitably, then, past greatness, *the best that had been known and thought*, became for him, as for Arnold, the touchstone by which to try all present achievement. 'About contemporary voices there is an element of uncertainty not undelightful, but forbidding the perfection of faith.' Johnson wrote in one of his sage little articles in *The Academy*: 'We prophesy and wait.' Yet, altho the personal equation inclined thus to the 'serene classics,' the critic's attitude toward a living genius was one of wistful appreciation. His every sense was keen in the search for beauty, and he welcomed it in whatever guise: Lucretius and Fielding, Pope and Wordsworth, Renan and Hawthorne—all of these shared his sympathies and comprehension. Critics of Lionel Johnson's type are a gladness to the earth."

THE DIFFERENTIA OF MR. HOWELLS.

DR. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, of the University of North Carolina, in dealing with some aspects of contemporary fiction, sets Mr. Howells in relation to the two other prominent names in American fiction by declaring that "while Mr. James may be called the historian of fine consciences, and Mrs. Wharton the historian of morbid consciences, Mr. Howells may be called the historian of uninteresting personages and banal events." Carrying further his analysis of the peculiar traits of Mr. Howells (in *The Arena*, July), the writer says:

"He believes that we should write only of contemporary life; if we do not understand our brother whom we have seen, how can we understand our brother whom we have not seen? The only novels worth considering as historical, he contends, are not those written in one epoch to give a view of the life or the events of some earlier epoch, but those which deal with the life of the time at which they were written, and which have grown historical through the lapse of years. Let us have tragedy in fiction as part of life, Mr. Howells further says; but the study of human character is best pursued in the normal daily round, with its endless variety of revelation of traits and formative influences, its gentle humor, and gentler pathos, its ills for which it ever has its uses and its cures. It is true that Mr. Howells has traversed a wide arc in the circle of human experience in his lifetime; but, in conformity with his theory, he has deliberately chosen to delineate

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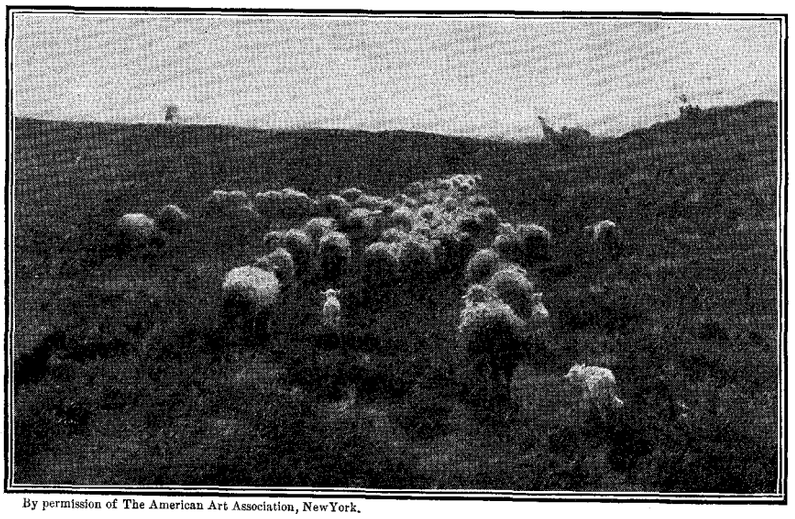
those features of our daily existence which, if not positively banal, are at least, as James would say, of a mediocrity. The microscopic detail, the unmathematical insistence that the part is greater than the whole, the untiring attention to minutiæ in Mr. Howells's novels, distract our attention from the main march of events to side issues. Our admiration is excited less for the reality of his creatures than for the cleverness of Mr. Howells—some one once called Mr. Howells an exquisitely tactful showman. A true New-England sense of his mission in life came to him when, having moved from Boston to New York, he began to realize the gigantic proportions of the pitiless metropolis, with all its cruelty, its injustice, its inhumanity. He developed a weak form of cosmic socialism, which in turn gave way to a sort of hopelessly pessimistic tone, when he came to realize the futility of his dreams of an earthly paradise and to recognize that he was, as William Morris said of himself, 'the idle singer of an empty day.' It is for this reason, perhaps, that Mr. Howells's latest work is less tinged with humanitarian purpose, and more final and authoritative as literary art. He has not produced the great American novel because he has dwelt upon the least dramatic, least vital phases of American life. He has told us of our manners and of our minds, of our humors and of our principles, of our follies and of our absurdities. Of one thing he has failed to tell us—of ourselves."

ART PRICES AND FORGERIES IN AMERICA.

AT the present moment there appears to be no exclusive tendency in the direction of picture-collecting in America. This is the observation of Frank J. Mather, who conducts the department of Art in America in *The Burlington Magazine* (London). The old gods, he declares, are in seclusion, and the new have not yet been installed. "Early English and Barbizon are equally played out"—that is, the better examples of these schools, and in their places the writer notes a strong array of forgeries. Forgeries of American masters are also making their appearance. A drift toward French portraiture of the eighteenth century is discernible, he says; but the past season of auction sales shows a rather "hesitant eclecticism." Anton Mauve's "Return of the Flock," in the sale of the collection of Joseph Jefferson, brought the highest price of the season, $42,250. The word is whispered around, says Mr. Mather, that Mauve is the coming "good thing." After him, but "in diminishing costliness and glory, came Rembrandt, Josef Israels, Cazin, Schreyer, and Corot." The writer notes the painters of the Institute as in "complete obscuration"; "several good Gérômes sold far below our limit." "The appetite for Barbizon, it would seem, is unappeased, but the supply of good examples has pretty well run out." "A certain number of rather poor or dubious Gainsboroughs, Romneys, and Sir Joshuas were sold last year as usual, but in this class of auction-purchases our buyers take counsel as much of their misgivings as of their enthusiasms, and rightly enough." The result of excessive demand over limited supply has brought forgeries, or at best inferior examples, into the market. Says Mr. Mather: "Probably a hundred forgeries of Diaz, Corot, Rousseau, and Daubigny are sold at base prices for every genuine example that comes under the hammer." These facts lead Mr. Mather to reflect somewhat dubiously that "so long as new wealth desires to furnish great houses as quickly and expensively as possible, there will continue to be a living profit in dumping the pictorial rubbish of Europe in the New York market." The need of expert criticism in determining the true from the false is necessary not only for collectors of "old masters." Mr. Mather shows its need in relation to American pictures. Thus:



By permission of The American Art Association, New York.

"THE RETURN OF THE FLOCK."
By Anton Mauve.
Sold with the Jefferson collection for $42,250. Joseph Jefferson bought it in 1890 for $2,500.

By permission of The American Art Association, New York.

"THE INDIAN AND THE LILY."
By George De Forest Brush.
This picture brought the highest auction price, $4,900, of any by an American artist during the past season.

"Both in Barbizon and in the older schools we have observed the working of a kind of esthetic 'Gresham's Law,' by which the inferior expels the superior product. The same principle, with reservations, seems to hold in the American field. The supply of good American canvases by the approved masters has apparently been exhausted; and just as fine landscapes by Inness, Wyant, and Homer Martin are disappearing from the better class of salesrooms, the respective forgeries begin to abound in the cheaper auction market. Not long ago there was an advertisement for 'artists to do landscapes in the Inness style,' and to judge by the appearance of certain galleries, the appeal was not made in vain. The evil exists higher up. It is rumored that a well-known collector of American pictures has acquired an example of Homer Martin obviously important—and Martinesque. There is talk of a lawsuit against a highly considered dealer, but such an outcome we take leave to doubt. 'Addition, division, and silence' is the formula by which our political bosses have prospered; a certain minority of our picture-dealers add a complementary practise which may delicately be called 'redemption.' It applies to the doubtful pictures they have put afloat. This graceful custom is expensive, but in the long run publicity might be even more so."

Since the old-time favorites are no longer available, and no foreign school is immediately likely to hold a predominant position,

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Mr. Mather sees an opportunity for our contemporary painting. The price of $4,900, paid for George de Forest Brush's "Indian and Lily," at the Knox sale, he thinks is an encouraging indication. In fact, he concludes, "with a single [unnamed] exception no good work by a contemporary painter has been slaughtered this season, altho the sales have lacked the sustaining support of the favorite landscape trio."

SHAKESPEARIAN FINDS.

MR. SIDNEY LEE, in *The Nineteenth Century*, attempts to give a fresh impetus to Shakespearian research. Signs are not wanting, he points out, to show that rich rewards might follow from well-organized activity in the search for documents of that period. Not only would much light be thrown upon the history of the Elizabethan drama, but it is not too much to hope, he thinks, that some of the baffling questions regarding Shakespeare's life might be answered. He is led to "question the reasonableness of silent acquiescence in the alleged wholesale loss of the original records of the Elizabethan drama" when that loss covers "nearly all the private correspondence of Elizabethan dramatists, and nearly all the original manuscripts of their professional works." He is duly impressed with the sportive and irresponsible antagonism which Chance presents to the investigator. It is Chance, he says, who "hides papers where it is matter of grave uncertainty whether or no they will ever be looked for." "She challenges researching posterity to a game of hide and seek, and in the absence of well-organized energy can usually reckon on coming off victor." In support of his belief that organized search among the archives of the great families of England would reveal valuable documents of the Elizabethan period, he gives the experience of Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, deputy keeper of the public records, in a search at Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland. An old lumber-room was found to contain a number of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century documents of historic importance, and among them a key bearing the label "Key of old writings over stable." The following up of this clew is described in a citation from the report of the deputy keeper:

"I accordingly repaired to the stables, which are at the bottom of the hill on which the castle stands, and there, in a loft under the roof, discovered a vast mass of old papers. No one had entered the room for some years, a curtain of cobwebs hung from the rafters, and the floor was so covered with documents, piled to a height of three or four feet, that at first there was scarcely standing-room. Over everything there was a thick layer of broken plaster and dirt, which made white paper undistinguishable from brown. In the course of the first half-hour I found a holograph letter of Lord Burghley, a military petition addressed to the Marquis of Granby in the reign of George III., and a letter from Charles James Fox. The discovery of these three representative papers in close contiguity tended to show that it would be necessary for me to examine the whole mass. At this stage a laborer was called in to assist in the manual work of separating the manuscripts from the printed matter, which consisted of pamphlets, almanacs, parliamentary papers, catalogs, and files of newspapers coming down to the year 1820. This disturbance of the surface caused a horrible stench, and it soon became evident that the loft had been tenanted by rats, who had done lasting damage to valuable MSS. by gnawing and staining them. Some documents had been reduced to powder, others had lost their dates or their signatures. The center of a long letter in the hand of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, had entirely disappeared. Those that remained were of a very varied character. A deed of the time of Henry II. was found among some granary accounts of the eighteenth century, and gossiping letters from the Court of Elizabeth among modern vouchers. Letters to Henry Vernon, of Haddon, from the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Warwick, and Kings Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII., written on paper and folded very small, lay hidden between large leases engrossed on thick parchment."

Concerning Shakespearian research, Mr. Lee declares the omens to be favorable for effective results in an organized voyage of discovery. Within the present century there have already come to light five contemporary manuscript notices of Shakespeare which have hitherto been unknown. Reflecting upon these finds and their augury for future discoveries, Mr. Lee offers a preliminary warning:

"Antiquarian zeal must not be suffered to overestimate the value of these recent discoveries, any more than literary dilettantism must be allowed to exercise unchecked its faculty of scorn for the fruits of minute research. No autograph letter, poem, or play is among these 'new' finds; they are all mere rushlights in the biographer's or literary student's firmament. The popular mind is naturally impatient of detached scraps of knowledge which give no suggestion of illuminating generalizations. But the mind of the biographical or literary investigator must, if he is to advance in knowledge at all, habituate itself to a different outlook. He must cherish the scientific spirit which forbids the neglect of any piece of evidence, however small or apparently insignificant, until he has closely examined it; he must scan it, too, alike in isolation and in relation to the whole body of extant testimony."

The most interesting of these finds, announced in the London *Times* last December, is described by Mr. Lee in the following words:

"It concerns the dramatist in his declining years. In 1613 he had retired, as far as our existing knowledge goes, from professional life to enjoy a dignified repose in his native town of Stratford-on-Avon. The only facts hitherto assigned with absolute confidence by his biographers to that year are his purchase of a house near the theater in Blackfriars, by a deed dated March 10, and his mortgaging of a part of the property next day. To these pieces of documentary evidence, each of which bears Shakespeare's autograph signature, another of almost identical date, altho of very different significance, is now to be added. On March 31, 1613, the steward of the sixth Earl of Rutland paid the dramatist the sum of 'forty-four shillings in gold' for a semi-professional service. The circumstance is set forth in the earl's account- or household-books for the years 1612 and 1613, which are preserved at Belvoir Castle, and have been lately examined and described for the first time. . . . The entry concerning Shakespeare in the Belvoir household-book runs: 'Item 31 Martij to Mr. Shakspeare in gold about my Lordes Impreso xliiijs. To Richard Burbadge for paynting and making yt in gold xliiijs. [Total] viij li viij d.' It thus appears that the dramatist joined with his friend and actor-colleague, Richard Burbage, in designing for the Earl of Rutland, who was a very close associate of his patron, the Earl of Southampton, an 'impresa,' *i.e.*, a semi-heraldic pictorial badge with an attached motto, by which men of fashion set at the time much store. . . . The service which Shakespeare rendered the Earl of Rutland in March, 1613, vividly illustrates the closeness of the tie which bound the poet to his age."

Commenting upon the fact that in 1904 a copy of the first edition of "Titus Andronicus," dated 1594, was found in Sweden, and a copy of the poem called "The Bride," by Samuel Rowlands, a contemporary of Shakespeare, was found in Germany, Mr. Lee, taking into consideration also the fate of these two recovered Elizabethan volumes, proposes "two concluding morals":

"Both books were discovered in foreign countries of Europe, and as soon as the two discoveries were announced both crossed the Atlantic. Thence it follows in the first place, that the range of exploration for the purpose of recovering Shakespearian or Elizabethan treasures should not be wholly confined to home preserves. There are treasuries of old books and manuscripts on the Continent which should be included in a systematic survey. Secondly, the eager activity of the American student and collector, which seems at the moment to excel the energy of his English brother, demands full recognition. It would be well to enlist the alert enthusiasm which now distinguishes Shakespearian study throughout the United States in support of any thoroughly organized search for the extension of knowledge of the history of Shakespeare and his contemporaries. It ought to be easy to devise a scheme to which both peoples should lend a hand. It matters little how the honors or profits of war be divided between the two branches of the English-speaking race. It is 'the be-all and the end-all here' that the exploring campaign should yield spoils which might prove of service and interest to all the civilized world."

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THE OPHELIA OF TRADITION AND OF REALITY.

SOME fifty years ago, says Mr. Arthur Stringer, "Helen Faucit dipped the pensive *Ophelia* into the syrups of pre-Raphaelite sentimentality," and "from that day forward this ruthlessly outraged daughter of Polonius has remained a sort of theatrical sugar-plum." The stage tradition thereby inaugurated, he declares, "has intimidated and bulldozed our best Shakespearian actresses." No one dares do other than present "that mid-Victorian and highly poeticized conception of *Ophelia* as the purest flower of innocent womanhood, more sinned against than sinning, more to be wept over for her unmerited fate than to be held accountable for her milk-and-watery passiveness, now well irrigated by the tears of three generations." This ungallant attack upon a gentle and suffering lady, the writer protests, in *The Dramatic Mirror* (New York), is made in the interests of common intelligence. The conception of *Ophelia*, now so fixed by tradition, he says, "has left the play both inconsistent in character and irrational in movement, has translated *Hamlet* into a pretty thoroughly brutalized ingrate on the one hand, or a supremely self-contradictory trifler on the other, and has, as well, added not a little to the difficulties lying in the way to a clear vision of Shakespeare's actual moral purpose and intent." Mr. Stringer introduces us to another *Ophelia* whom he thinks "considerably more rational when taken in connection with the actual text and the movement and development of the play as a whole." He sketches her portrait in this fashion:

"This is the *Ophelia* that must and should always be known as Laertes's little sister. This is the anemic and passive and pretty doll-like being who

ELLEN TERRY AS "OPHELIA."

is always called *Ophelia* 'the fair'—when at heart she is *Ophelia* 'the frail.' At the worst, she is a miserable little cat. At the best she is an over-docile, prigish-minded, neutral-souled mediocrity, a shrinking yet selfish *demi-vierge*, who, when life crowded up to the apex of its one supreme moment, failed, and failed utterly.

"We have only to look to *Cordelia*, to *Rosalind*, to *Portia*, even to *Lady Macbeth*, to realize how different this *Ophelia* might have been had Shakespeare so wished. . . . There is a touch of conscious bitterness in Shakespeare's portraiture of her. She is drawn round and soft to the eye, but pitifully attenuated as to soul. She is made one of a family of pretentious weaklings. She is entirely lacking in that independence of spirit, in that momentary audacity born of crisis, in that moral self-reliance which we find, for example, in the motherless *Desdemona*. . . It seems to have been *Hamlet's* loss of a garter that inaugurated her movement toward madness, since her regard for the proprieties amounted to something more than her appreciation of moral purpose. . . . She runs to her

JULIA MARLOWE AS "OPHELIA," AND E. H. SOTHERN AS "HAMLET."

GERTRUDE ELLIOTT AS "OPHELIA."

father in her fright when the prim little home sewing-closet where she sits is invaded by the distracted Prince. And little did she dream that that prim little sewing-closet was being her ultimate trial-chamber, her sudden drum-head court-martial of allegiance, the very areopagus of faith's last appeal."

The passivity of *Ophelia*, exhibited in her conduct in the closet scene, Mr. Stringer shows, adds to itself, for her detriment, the duplicity to which she is a partner in that "badger game" that opens the third act. It is her second test and her second failure. Mr. Stringer's comment on *Ophelia* at this point is as follows:

"It is not that she is malignantly cruel; it is not that she is base and wicked. It can even be said, in extenuation, that she did not quite understand the trap into which she was leading her lover when she should have been delivering him from both his enemies and himself. But the final charge against her must be practically that of stupidity. And Shakespeare, it seems, is as relentless as Fate itself in his treatment of stupid people. From that moment she is obliterated. From the utterance of that faltering lie a gulf stands between her and her lover.

"But already the mischief has been done. Her questioner's very intelligence has been insulted; he has been trapped and spied upon. He decides, therefore, to give them madness with a vengeance. And this he does. It has been claimed, often enough, that in this scene his harshness is inexcusable, and inexcusable it would be with that *Ophelia* who is the darling of stage tradition, and not one really three parts prig and one part dunce.

In the dark channels of the destiny into which *Hamlet* had been thrust, says Mr. Stringer, there was neither chance nor call for any such love as that *Ophelia* might have given him. And, he continues, "it is only a too ingenious and persistent play of sentiment that has wrung from the unrelated 'love interest' of the drama its more obvious and superficial pathos."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AN EQUINE THOUGHT-READER.

OUR own naturalist, John Burroughs, frequently urges the danger incurred by observers of animals in assuming behind their acts the same mental processes as men would employ under like circumstances. This lesson is the main thought in an article on "The Human and Animal Soul," in *Westermanns Monatshefte* (Brunswick, May), by the scientific director of the Berlin Zoological Gardens, Dr. Ludwig Heck. As an instance in point, the article contains probably the best account that has appeared of the case, in that city, of "Clever Hans" (*Der Kluge Hans*), Herr von Osten's Russian stallion, which has attracted so much attention. This horse, ostensibly given by its master a course of instruction patterned after that in the Prussian primary schools, gives by stamping with his hoof the answer to examples in arithmetic, spells words, etc. The numbers in the examples may even be known to the propounder alone (in one instance, at least, never before seen by the horse), and not spoken, merely *thought*. The horse has been visited and studied for hours at a time by thousands, including princes, high government officials, privy councilors, college presidents and professors, heads of museums, etc.; been described and discussed in the Prussian and German newspapers; and his fame has reached foreign lands, and even the New York press. No one —including professional men, exerting their powers to the utmost— was able to detect anything like collusion between master and steed. Indeed, the horse performed equally well in his master's absence for Herr Schillings, the famous African traveler and animal expert, who spent months investigating him—acting of course as *critic*, and not as ally. The final solution of the riddle was a triumph for German scientific procedure.

"CLEVER HANS" AND HIS MASTER.

"The horse of Herr von Osten remains a phenomenon—an incredibly fine thought-reader among the horses, such as previously has not been dreamed of."

Before the psychologists were willing to begin the *positive* investigation, the head of the psychological University-Institute of Berlin University required a public verdict of non-collusion from a body of acknowledged experts. Accordingly, a committee consisting of practical horsemen, horse-training adepts, zoologists, physiologists, psychologists, and veterinary surgeons was appointed, and, after a series of experiments, unanimously reported that no training tricks of any sort of the circus kind were used, that the horse receives absolutely no intentional signs or conscious helps from his questioner, and, further, that, in the committee's opinion, no *unintentional* or involuntary signs are used. From this point Dr. Heck's article proceeds:

"Here now, after the ground had been leveled for them by the committee, the psychologists started in with their further investigations. And the extremely acute gift of observation and systematic work of Herr Oskar Pfungst, one of the younger psychologists from the University-Institute, especially, is to be thanked that we to-day understand Clever Hans's case, and know how he did his examples and spelled his words, without rising above his horse's understanding to men's understanding. He has learned to read the answer from his instructor's or the questioner's face; by quite small movements, to most people imperceptible, of the person (male or female) standing before him, to recognize when he must stop stamping. Clever Hans is a sort of Cumberland, a sort of thought-reader among the horses, as Dr. Moll in a discussion before the Psychological Society very aptly called him.

"How does that happen, and how was that shown?

"Pfungst, who (as I have said) possesses an extremely keen and highly trained gift of observation, thought he noticed quite small movements in Herr von Osten when Clever Hans had reached the last number of the example. Schillings was unable to perceive the same, tho, as master-shot and master-photographer of the animals of the African wilderness, certainly keen observation and quick apprehension may be credited to him. Such fine reactions are concerned here!

"Thereupon Pfungst made the following check-experiment. He devised a so-called Sommer apparatus, in such wise that the very sensitive lever-contrivances record even the most delicate movements of the person put into the apparatus, in three different directions, greatly magnified as curves. More exactly I can not express myself, not to forestall Pfungst in publicity. Now Pfungst had questions asked and exercises given him, as it was the custom to do with Clever Hans, by various random persons put into this apparatus, and answered them by rapping. Pfungst played (so to speak) Clever Hans; and the partner put into the apparatus, Herr von Osten.

"And, lo! each time at the last rap, when the number thought of and desired was reached, the apparatus scored extensive curves, *i.e.*, the persons experimented upon made movements.

"Now Herr von Osten and his Clever Hans were again tested by two observers who were provided with fifth-of-a-second watches, such as are used at races, and who closely watched, one the man, the other the horse. By so doing, by the aid of the timepieces, it was plainly proved that the reaction occurred sooner in the man than in the horse—about a fifth of a second earlier. Thereby the external possibility was proved, and at the same time a great internal probability given, that Clever Hans perceived these slight movements and had learned to govern himself by them.

"That became still more probable through a repetition of the blinders-experiments that had already been made earlier. Thereby it was plainly shown that the ability of the horse to answer ceased as soon as he could no longer see the questioner. Irrefutably proved, however, was the connection by means of further protracted and time-consuming series of experiments, made and recorded with the greatest care by Pfungst, wherein this young psychologist manifested a quite astonishing self-control and nervous force.

"He could soon—and, of course, to-day can still—wholly at will make possible or impossible the answer for the horse, according as he either avoids through the greatest conceivable nervous strain every (even the smallest) involuntary movement, or puts his questions without special effort like every other natural person. Pfungst is at present engaged, on the basis of a gigantic collection of observation-notes with all possible series of numbers and tables, in completing an exhaustive treatise upon Clever Hans that certainly will excite much interest in the widest circles."

Hence it can now no longer be open to any doubt, we are assured, that Clever Hans performs in his answers no sort of mental work in the higher sense, but merely pays attention to the little, almost imperceptible, and quite unintentional helps that the

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questioner gives him. And the historical evolution of the matter will thus have been this: That, while Herr von Osten believed he was teaching the horse like a child, the latter was being trained merely in the close observation of the little movements of his master, in order to get his bits of bread and carrot. The writer goes on:

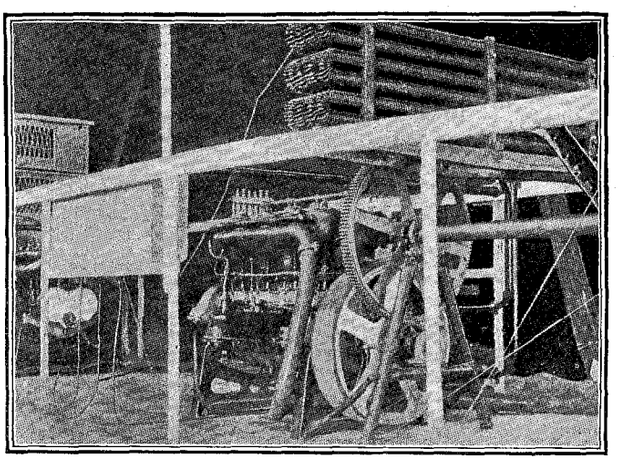
"Clever Hans is most instructive, however, as an example of how in animals mental operations are possible that, externally and apparently specifically, resemble human ones exactly to a hair, but, internally and in reality, take place in quite different fashion. Clever Hans reckons and spells, apparently, exactly like a primary-school pupil; and, in point of fact, he knows nothing whatever of numbers or letters, but merely pays close attention to the smallest unconscious movements of the person standing before him, which show him when he must stop with the hoof-pawing, in order to get bits of carrot and bread.

"At all events, the horse of Herr von Osten remains a phenomenon, the most remarkable animal of his species that has hitherto been known—an incredibly fine thought-reader among the horses, such as previously has not been dreamed of. Immortality in the history of animal-psychology and of sense-psychology is assured to him and to his master."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE AIR-SHIP THAT WILL SEEK THE POLE.

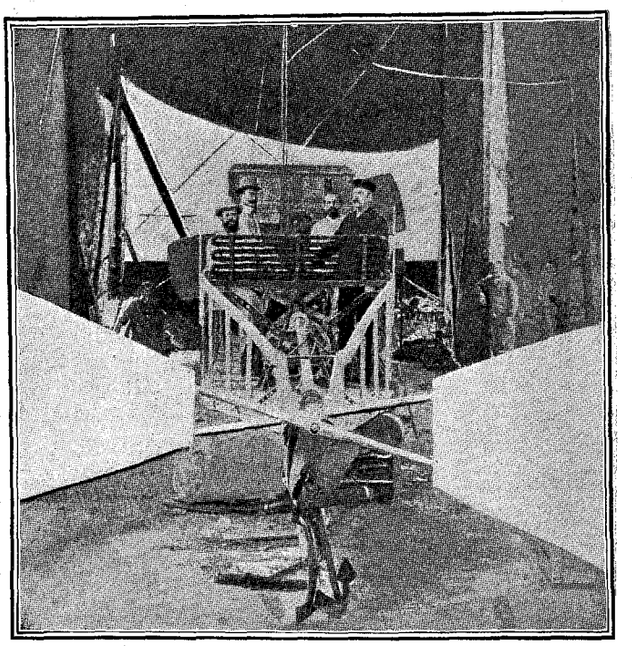
WHETHER or not Mr. Walter Wellman succeeds in his proposed aerial dash for the pole next month, and whether or not the enterprise is prompted by the scientific spirit or by a desire for advertisement, it seems certain that the big dirigible balloon in which he is to make his attempt is a remarkable piece of work, entirely apart from its great size. The balloon, we are told in an article contributed to *The Scientific American* (New York, July 7) by its Paris correspondent, has been designed and constructed with very great care by Louis Godard at his aeronautic establishment near Paris. We read:

"The most casual observer will notice its substantial construction, and it seems likely to weather the severest shocks which it may receive in the voyage toward the pole. No less than seven thicknesses have been used by Mr. Godard in making the canvas. The principal novelty lies in the use of layers of pure Para rubber, which are placed between the layers of silk and cotton canvas. This is the first time that a light, as well as a strong, envelope has been secured in this way. Starting from the inside, we have first a layer of strong and specially woven French silk fabric; then on the silk is applied a layer of rubber, and on top of this comes a layer of cotton canvas. A thinner layer of rubber comes next, and then a second layer of cotton. Over this and forming the outer coating of the balloon is a thin layer of rubber. Such a combination of layers is very resistant, both to the pressure of the gas and to the moisture, which is one of the well-known features to be met with in the polar regions. Seeing that the rubber is attacked by the atmosphere, it is not a usual thing to place it on the outside of the balloon; but in the present case it has been used for a number of reasons, the principal ones being that the air-ship will be in use but a comparatively short time, and that it was desired to have a smooth surface and especially to avoid the penetration of moisture into the tissues of the balloon, which would weight it down.



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

CENTER OF THE AIR-SHIP BODY.
Showing cabin, on the left, the two motors and radiator, and the gears which drive the forward propeller shaft.



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

FORWARD END OF THE AIR-SHIP BODY.
The man in black is Walter Wellman.

"What is striking about the whole construction is the practical ideas which prevail in the design of all the parts. Thus instead of using a long cigar-shaped body, Mr. Godard preferred to shorten up the balloon considerably, and give a length which is only three times the largest diameter, so as to make it quite steady and easy to handle in the filling operations as well as in the actual flight. Thus we have a balloon whose total length is 160 feet and greatest diameter 52 feet. . . . A long guide-rope will trail upon the ice so as to steady the air-ship's flight. For these different reasons it will be seen that the chances of accident are very much lessened."

The car is suspended by steel piano wires, and at each end is a propeller driven by a separate motor. Between them is the main "deck" and also the "cabin," which is thus described:

"The main cabin, made of osier, is somewhat above a man's height and covers the whole width of the *nacelle*, having almost a cubical form. On either side are six windows of a light basket-work, and other windows are made in the front and rear of the cabin. A complete set of wireless-telegraphy apparatus is to be installed in the cabin. The mast wire is formed by the steel guide-rope cable which trails upon the ice. Thus the party will be able to keep up a constant communication with the base of operations at Spitzbergen and from there with Hammerfest, so that if all goes well we will constantly have news of the expedition."

The motive power for this great air-ship is to be furnished, as noted above, by two gasoline motors and two separate propellers, so that if anything should happen to the principal motor the second one will be sufficient to run the balloon. The accompanying pictures give some idea of the complexity and weight of the machinery which it is thus proposed to transport through the air far above the arctic ice-fields to the pole.

A New Tuberculosis Vaccine.—Dr. Calmette, the discoverer of the tetanus vaccine and the vaccine for snake-bite, has just communicated to the Paris Academy of Sciences the results

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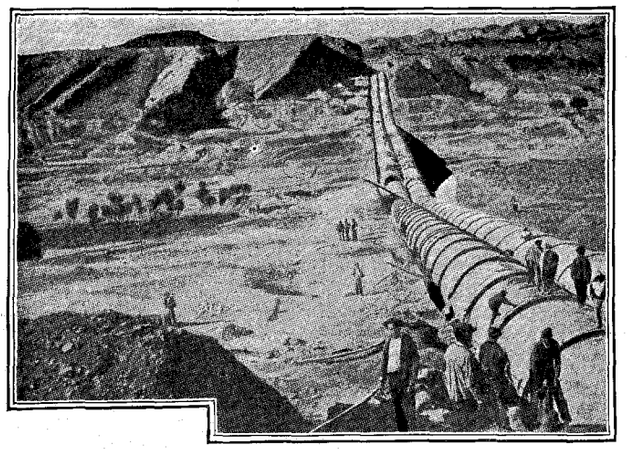
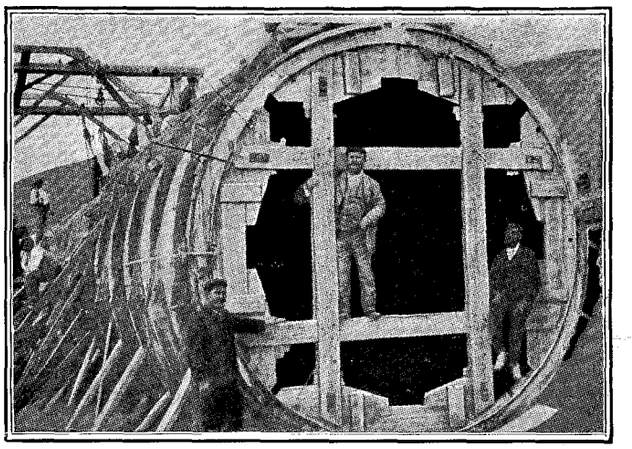


GENERAL VIEW OF THE SOSA SIPHON.



MOLDS FOR THE CONCRETE.

of his experiments with the germ of tuberculosis. Dr. Calmette states that he has succeeded in immunizing calves against the great "white plague," and he says that everything favors a speedy solution of the problem of human vaccination. In reporting the address the *Journal de Paris* says:

"Many experiments convinced Dr. Calmette that pulmonary consumption often has an intestinal origin; tuberculosis infection is not always the result of bacilli floating in the air, but is frequently occasioned by food which contains the germ. After this fact had been noted in the case of calves, children, and kids, Dr. Calmette and his collaborator, Dr. Guerin, decided to immunize animals by passing living tuberculosis bacilli into the intestinal tract. And now after a long experimental period the two scientists are able to announce that their work has been crowned with complete success."

The *Journal* says that young calves which were given two meals of living bacilli at an interval of forty-five days were perfectly vaccinated. It was also found that bacilli attenuated by heat or other means produced the same immunity. The mechanism by which this immunity is produced lies in the lymphatic ganglia. Dr. Calmette found that both the living and the dead bacilli were arrested and destroyed by these ganglia. The question, however, of whether the method may be applied to man must be answered by future developments. The experimenters admitted that they would not advise experiment upon a human subject until their investigations had been carried much further.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LARGEST TUBE IN THE WORLD.

THIS, according to an article signed E. Amontillado in *La Nature* (Paris, June 9), is the great siphon of Sosa, at Monzon, in the province of Huesca, Spain, which has recently been opened with ceremony by King Alfonso. It is described as follows:

"This siphon is 1,018 meters [3,339 feet] in length, and is formed of two parallel tubes of 3.8 meters [12½ feet] interior diameter, intended to support a pressure of 28 meters [92 feet] of water.

"These tubes are calculated to deliver 35,000 liters [about 9,000 gallons] per second . . . and are made of reenforced concrete, a fact that deserves notice.

"The photographs reproduced here give a sufficiently exact idea of this extraordinary work, which reflects the greatest credit on the Spanish engineers who conceived and executed it.

"The problem was to carry the great irrigation canal of Aragon and Catalonia, intended to water 106,000 hectares [260,000 acres] of land, now almost unproductive, across the valleys of the rivers Sosa and Ribabona.

"Government engineers worked out several solutions, but the high price of an aqueduct caused them to substitute for it a colossal siphon.

"A competition was held and plans involving the use of either iron or reenforced cement were invited. The latter material won and the work was given to engineer Don José Eugenio Ribera, who planned and built the fine Maria-Christina Bridge at San Sebastian, also in reenforced concrete.

"The work . . . was carried on with extraordinary speed. The first tubes were built by July, 1905, and the siphon was finished in November. The official trials were held on March 2 last in the presence of the King and the Minister of Public Works, with complete success.

"We take pleasure in acknowledging that our Spanish cousins hold the record for the construction of this kind of tubes; for up to the present time the largest tubes built have been those of Champs and La Romanche (France), and their diameter is less than 3.3 meters [11 feet], with length and pressure much less than those of the Sosa Siphon."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LAW OF SUCCESS OR FAILURE IN EXAMINATIONS.

THAT when a large number of pupils take part in an examination their results are distributed according to the same law as the shot-holes in a target, is asserted by Prof. W. S. Hall, of Northwestern University, Chicago. In *School Science and Mathematics* (Chicago, June) he asserts that this distribution is based on the law of probability. Of shots fired at a target, few hit the bull's-eye, few also fly very far afield. The larger number are neither very bad nor very good shots. So in an examination the very good and very bad results are few: mediocrity is in the majority. Professor Hall asserts that this law may be utilized to assist in grading students in an examination, and avers that deviations from it show that something is wrong with student or with teacher —"generally," he says, "with the latter." The writer then presents and comments on the following propositions:

"I. To mark an examination paper or any school exercise is to measure psychic function.

"II. The measurement of functions as well as of structures of the human subject yields 'anthropometric data.'

"III. All anthropometric data obey *the law of distribution of biologic data.*

"These propositions, if not axiomatic, are so nearly self-evident that they need no demonstration. They may, however, be illustrated.

"What is meant by the law of distribution of biologic data?

"Let us suppose that a school medical examiner has recorded upon cards the height, weight, head girth, chest girth, lung capacity, acuteness of vision and of hearing, for 5,000 school children. Each individual is represented by a card. The individuals may be grouped first as to sex. Let each sex be grouped as to age, and each age as to nationality or social position of parents. Suppose there are 314 boys of 16 years representing families which have been for several generations in America. Such a group of individuals could be looked upon as *a homogeneous group*. Let

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us arrange the cards in groups, putting in one pile all whose head girth is 50 cm. or fraction of a centimeter; in the next group cards which bear a record of 51 cm., and so on, the result being shown in the following table:

GIRTH OF HEAD OF 16-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN BOYS.

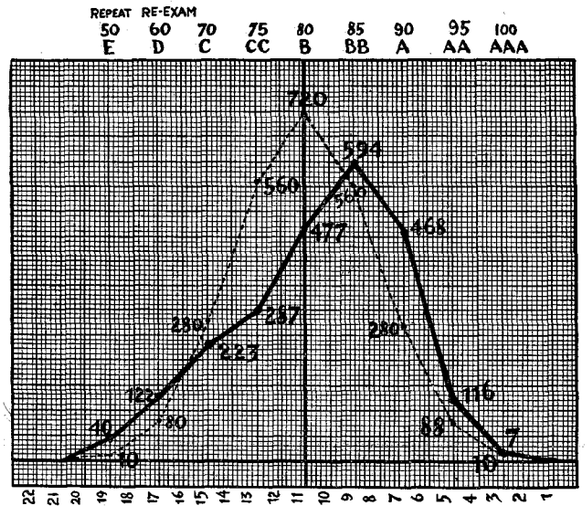
Measurement.	50+	51+	52+	53+	54+	55+	56+	57+	58+	59+	60+	61+
Number of observations.	1	3	13	28	34	37	69	52	26	11	3	1

"As one studies this table it becomes apparent that in the matter of head girth nature seems to be aiming at a type (shooting at a mark). Some of the attempts are wide of the mark, while most of them are clustered close around the mark, thinning out with increasing distances. If a marksman were to aim 314 shots at a dot in the center of a target he would find that these shots would be grouped about the center in a way analogous to the grouping of the above tabulated measurements of head girth around the median value.

"Let the bull's-eye of the target be obliterated, and the mathematician would have no difficulty in determining what its location had been, simply through a study of the grouping of shots about it. In a similar manner the anthropologist has no difficulty in locating the mark (median value) at which nature is aiming in the head girths of such a group as the above. . . . . .

"The question naturally arises: What has all this to do with the equitable rating of students? It has everything to do with it. All numerical data from the observation of either functional or structural characters or features of the human subject obey the law of distribution of biologic data. The rating of students is a measurement of psychic function and yields numerical data. These data must therefore obey the law of distribution of biologic data."

In order to test this proposition the writer procured from the registrar of Northwestern University all the records turned in from his own department for the past decade, representing the rating of the students in the department of physiology. These were found to agree quite closely with the mathematical expression of the above law. The accompanying figure shows the ideal curve and one drawn from the actual marking, from which it appears that the ratings were all somewhat higher than they should have been. What is the reason? Either the examiner was too generous or



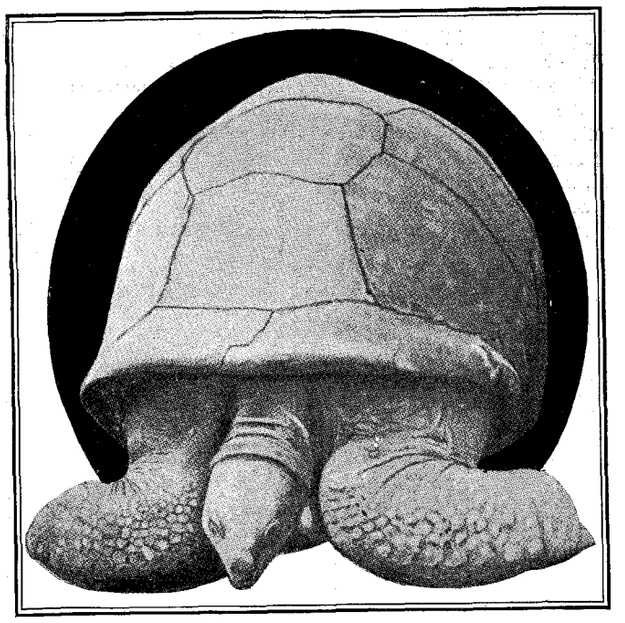
CURVE OF SUCCESS AND FAILURE IN EXAMINATIONS.
Relation between the binomial curve (dotted) and the curve derived from the rating of 2,324 students.

many of the students were dishonest—probably both, he thinks. In conclusion Professor Hall says:

"Average classes of students, doing honest work and marked equitably, will yield results which when tabulated should conform to the binomial curve, *i.e.*, the number receiving medium marks should far exceed the number receiving high or low marks."

A POSSIBLE QUADRICENTENARIAN.

A LIVING creature that has trod the earth, however sluggishly, since the days of the Spanish Armada is an object of no common degree of interest. Such a creature has just passed away peacefully in London, in the person of Drake, a venerable tortoise of the Zoological Gardens, supposed to be nearly four



DRAKE,
The London tortoise possibly four hundred years old.

hundred years old. Mr. V. Forbin, who contributes a short obituary with portrait to *La Nature* (Paris, June 9), notes that it is quite proper to be somewhat indefinite on the subject of Drake's exact age. He says:

"There is nothing to prove, in fact, that the *Testuda abingdoni* that gave up the ghost the other day had really attained so abnormal an age. All that we may say certainly on this delicate subject is as follows . . . . . .

"The tortoise was captured in the Galapagos Islands toward the end of the eighteenth century. At this time the scanty inhabitants of this wild archipelago regarded him as a bicentenarian, relying on a date cut into his shell with a knife, which, tho half effaced, appeared to begin with a 16. From this it was inferred that he had been first captured in the seventeenth century by some of the hardy English or French pirates who were then disputing the passage of the Spanish galleons between Mexico and the Philippines, and who made the Galapagos their rendezvous. One of these filibusters, in a vein of pleasantry, or perhaps to furnish data for the benefit of future naturalists, may have cut on the prisoner's back the date of his capture, and then set him at liberty. Perhaps he even added his name, which has been obliterated by the growth of the shell.

"From this vague date undoubtedly comes the name of the tortoise, 'Drake,' from the famous chief of the buccaneers, Sir Francis Drake, the illustrious and sanguinary sea-rover of the New World.

"The tortoise was not brought to England till eighty-five years ago. After several changes of ownership, he finally found comfortable quarters for his old age in an enclosure of the garden at Regent's Park.

"If we are to credit these facts, then, calculating that at the epoch of his first capture Drake was fifty years old—the infancy of these reptiles—we see that the defunct may have lived over three centuries.

"His death was a surprise to the staff of the Zoological Garden. They were accustomed to see him for long periods absolutely immovable. He would remain thus for whole days in torpor, not moving so much as his heavy eyeballs. There will be a serious omission in Drake's biography; no one will ever know the precise

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date of his death. When it was finally realized that he had ceased to live, his attitude, as we may judge from the photograph, did not differ sensibly from that of his companions in captivity.

"It is related that Drake was gifted with a formidable appetite. He ate only the hearts of lettuce, but he devoured these in enormous quantities, eating as many of them, it is said, as an ox. . . . In spite of this, his death represents a heavy loss to the garden. Giant tortoises have become somewhat rare of late. Those of the Rodrigue and Maurice islands are completely extinct, and under the protection of the English Government the *Testuda elephantina* of the Mascarines has also taken its place among the lost species.

"We do not know whether the Galapagos Islands, abandoned by the Government of Ecuador to whalers and convicts who care little for natural history, still shelter in their deserted coves many of these marine giants. It is certain that a rich English naturalist, who sent several agents to these islands two years ago, instructing them to bring back living specimens of all the varieties of tortoise, got no results."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ALCOHOL AS A FUEL.

THE passage by Congress of the act making "denatured" alcohol free of internal taxes, which has been considered several times in these pages, is expected to result in a large increase in the use of alcohol as a fuel, especially in internal-combustion motors where gasoline is now usually employed. The probabilities are discussed editorially in *The Electrical World* (New York, July 7). The thermal value of alcohol, it would appear, is nearly one-third less than that of gasoline, but in spite of this, its advantages for the purposes named above are marked in some respects. Says the writer:

"It seems to be generally agreed that in an engine of given cylinder dimensions and speed alcohol when properly used will produce a greater output than gasoline—in the opinion of one of our best-known engine-builders, to the extent of some 20 per cent. The gain is mainly due to the greater compression at which it is possible to work the alcohol without producing auto-ignition; hence the greater the expansive action obtained, the lower the temperature of the rejected gases, and the higher the thermal efficiency It is understood that with a proper engine the thermal efficiency may be raised to and above 30 per cent., while with gasoline the efficiency would be nearly 10 per cent. lower. In point of safety, too, the alcohol has a very considerable advantage in that it has a very much lower flashing point than any petroleum product that can be readily worked in an internal-combustion engine. Of course, even crude petroleum can be so used if necessary, but far less easily than the hydrocarbons of lower boiling-point."

Other advantages are that alcohol burns with a pale blue flame with little radiated heat and no soot. Its heat is delivered mainly by convection as in case of a Bunsen burner, so that the danger of overheating objects near the flame is lessened; and an alcohol fire can be put out with water, because it mixes with the water instead of floating on it, as gasoline does. Again, the odor of alcohol is inoffensive, while that of gasoline is most disagreeable. To quote further:

"So much for alcohol in the open air or in storage. In engines it works admirably, giving very clean combustion, of which the main product is water vapor. Less easily vaporized than gasoline, it still is readily enough managed, and, as we have seen, gives excellent efficiency. As to actual costs in operating alcohol-engines, data differ somewhat. A few engines have been sent from this country to Cuba, where they are worked on alcohol costing 10 to 12 cents per gallon for a spirit quite good enough for the purpose. At this price gasoline would be at rather a disadvantage, assuming equal dynamical value per gallon. Prior to the passage of the recent bill such spirit would have carried a prohibitive tax, some $4 per gallon. Even now it will have to carry some extra charge for denaturizing. Wood spirit, much used for this purpose, is much more expensive than the alcohol itself; and pyridine, the other substance considerably used for 'denaturizing,' is far from cheap and has a most infamous odor.

"Evidently there is room for improvement in the process of denaturization, and the time before the bill goes into effect can be utilized to good purpose in working over the problem. Even using wood spirit for the purpose still leaves a fair margin of cost in favor of alcohol when the manufacture gets fairly under way.

"All sorts of vegetable waste, such as refuse from the beet-sugar process, can be utilized for alcohol-making, as well as surplus grain in times of exceptional crops. To take full advantage of all this, the denaturizing process must be simple, cheap, and effective, and watch should be kept lest some of the chief gains of the bill be nullified by regulation for denaturization, such as would practically throw the industry into the hands of a monopoly. Given the spirit at anything like the price claimed by its advocates, and we would seem to have a fuel peculiarly well adapted for many cases of small power-production, for subsidiary heating purposes so important in many industries, and for auxiliary residence-heating. To make the best use of it in explosion engines, special machines will have to be produced, altho foreign experience shows that the same engine can use either alcohol or gasoline without so great losses as have sometimes been alleged. . . . It is hardly to be expected that alcohol can be used economically for power production on any large scale, producer gas being too severe a competitor. The real gain in using alcohol is ultimately in the fact that one is employing a material which can be reproduced in the cycle of the seasons instead of drawing upon the stored energy that is so rapidly being depleted."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A BERLIN paper, says *Forest and Stream* (New York, June 23), "tells of a new device that makes herring-fishing easy. A microphone, which magnifies sounds, is plunged into the sea to ascertain if fish are passing that way. A wire connects the submerged microphone with an ordinary receiver, with which one listens to what is going on in the depths of the sea. Excellent results have been obtained in the North Sea by the invention for signaling the passing of the herring shoals."

"SHOP brooms equipped with the following device will be very useful for recovering brads, small screws, and other articles from the shavings," writes Edwin Howland, of Baltimore, Md., in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, July). "The broom-handle is slotted a short distance and a magnet is held in the slot by a $\frac{3}{16}$-inch stove bolt. I use this device every time I sweep up, and usually find large quantities of brads, staples, and small screws. I upset a box of brads once and they fell in a lot of shavings and dust, but were quickly separated with the magnet."

"THE dragon-tree of the Canary Islands is notable for the existence of individuals believed to be the oldest living vegetable organism in the world," says *The Journal* of the New York Botanical Garden. "The age of one tree, in particular, the once famous dragon-tree of Teneriffe, has usually been estimated to be from four thousand to six thousand years, having thus an antiquity comparable with that of the Pyramids. This wonder of the plant world was 70 feet or more in height, and survived intact until the year 1819, when during a terrific storm one of the large branches was broken off. A similar storm in 1867 stripped the trunk of its remaining branches and left it standing alone."

IN Ohio, if the poultry-raisers can not afford the double-acting, steam-heated chicken-hatchers, observes *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago), they make use of anything which is handy in place of the ordinary sitting hen. It has remained for Henry Decker, an old farmer living near Rome in the Buckeye State, to use beehives for this purpose. Mr. Decker happened to have two or three empty hives; and as his ens 'went on strike' and refused to sit on their nests, he decided to raise his chickens without their help. So he took a piece of cotton cloth, laid the eggs in it, then covered them over with a thick chair-cushion, placed the eggs in the hive and awaited results. In a short time 18 out of the 20 eggs were turned into chirping chicks. Since then Mr. Decker swears by the beehive, and all he asks of the hens is to do the laying, and he will do the rest.

SETTING THE SUN INCUBATOR TO WORK.

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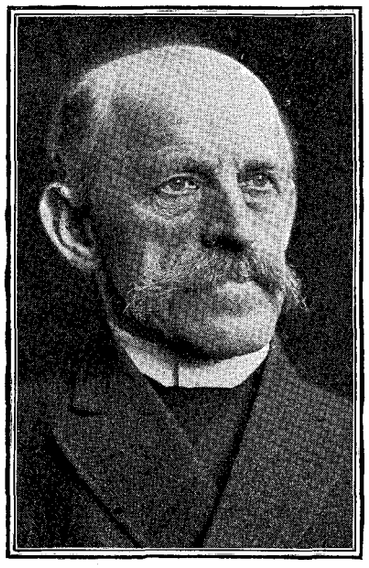
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE OF REMBRANDT.

"OBEDIENCE to higher, even to eternal, law" is the message Rembrandt brought to the world, says Dr. William Elliott Griffis. In this he foreshadowed the creed of the twentieth century, and the tercentenary celebration held during this month at Amsterdam emphasizes Rembrandt as the "interpreter" of to-day. "In that wonderful power which Rembrandt had of being satisfied with God and nature, without the wrappings of the dogmatist and traditionalist, how many twentieth-century men of serious mind resemble the Dutch painter!" continues Dr. Griffis, in *The North American Review*. Tho denominating Rembrandt a "heretic in art," the writer qualifies his judgment of him by declaring that Rembrandt's work was "not in denial or destruction, but rather in stronger affirmation and more genuine reconstruction." We quote:



WILLIAM ELLIOTT GRIFFIS,
Who believes that the Rembrandt mind should be applied to modern religious problems.

"Rembrandt personified science and faith. In his environment he found and realized the universe. Delivering himself from the bondage of the local and the present, he lived in the unseen and eternal, while yet beholding with sympathy man's struggle on the solid earth. He shared in his nation's sense of joyous achievement and in the right of man to have his own, despite the lust of power in church and state. His interpretation in art of humanity is wonderfully like that of another son of man, who came not to the privileged Jew, but to the common many. Jesus gave an interpretation of the law which was very unsatisfactory to those who sat in Moses's seat. Rembrandt displeased the painters and their patrons who wanted the twelve apostles to be represented as senators and courtiers. . . . Rembrandt is teacher. He would have us break 'the letter's unprolific sheath' for the *veritas* that lurks within. He pits science against tradition, and unwraps truth from the mummy cerements which those who lust for the succession of power would still keep on. So in religion the Rembrandt mind works mischief to the dogma-worshipers. What is the meaning of the ever-increasing host of serious, godly, devout, reverent, and religious men outside the church? What is the supreme purpose of those unquailing scholars who search, of writers who tell their thoughts, and of pastors, restless against outworn shells of truth, who defy their accusers? With hearts warm to their fellow men, they are cold to the corporations that monopolize religion for personal advantage, even while they cry out to the living God. These men, walking very close to the Master, are as eager for truth as was Spinoza when excommunicated. They despise the medieval traditions that repel, and the dogmas, born in the atmosphere of paganism, that insult intelligence. They feel that the more they know the real Jesus the less can they believe what the church symbols teach."

"THE ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS."
By Rembrandt. In the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.
The shepherds are kneeling around the infant Savior, who lies upon a couch of straw in the interior of a stable, wrapt in the darkness and mystery of night. A supernatural light emanates from the infant, illuminating the surrounding figures. The one in deep shadow, kneeling, in the foreground, is forcibly relieved against the principal group. A man bearing a lantern which glimmers in the darkness has just entered the stable from the right, followed by another group of figures, one of whom bears another lantern.

The glory and the immortality of Rembrandt reside in the fact, says Dr. Griffis, that "he kept aloof from all petrifying dogma, from wasteful definition of doctrine, from the ever-murky atmosphere of controversy." Further:

"Reactionary Holland mummified truths in symbols of logic. After snapping the bands of Roman imperialism which had long masqueraded in the name of the lowly Galilean, it reentered the prison of Grecian dialectics, Latin logic, and medieval symbols. Rembrandt loved truth without mythology or emblem. He made reality lovely. He broke the tradition that mingled fairy-tales with Holy Scripture. He was under no illusion as to scholastic names or cathedral millinery. He was proof against the fascination of processions, vestments, and incense, on the one hand, and against creed and catechism, the edifices of logic and clerical subtlety, on the other. It was to the Master himself, and not to Augustine or Calvin, that he went to learn the divine love and wisdom. He pierced to the heart and inner meaning of all things phenomenal. His intense sympathy with humanity made his gaze as penetrating and revealing as an *x*-ray. Without going into camp or visiting battle-fields, he was the best interpreter of heroic Holland. Ignoring contemporary strife in church and state, he yet painted man's noblest spirit in struggle. He brought art down from the skies, out of metaphysic and mythology, out of cathedral and prince's palace, and gave it to the people."

No one knows Rembrandt's theology, says Dr. Griffis, any more than they know Washington's or Lincoln's, but of the religion of these men all feel sure. A mind such as Rembrandt's is beyond the average preacher, thinks the writer. "Not for him to throw away the pretty paganisms that are parasitic on the religion of Jesus, and trust to the elemental light and shade of simple truth." "Rembrandt refused to believe that art had but a single tradition and but one stereotyped form," and in him the writer sees an exemplar of the men who find in their Bible greater breadth than is permitted them by the churchman's limitations. Dr. Griffis, invoking the spirit of Rembrandt for light to reveal how we should treat the thinkers of the church who are looked upon by some as disturbers of the faith, declares that we should rather see in the books of such men as Briggs, Schmidt, Foster, and Crapsey, "history made sure, and the greater truth that absorbs and fulfils the lesser statements of it."

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JEWISH AND CATHOLIC VIEWS OF THE DREYFUS VINDICATION.

THE Jewish press see in the Dreyfus affair only a highly specialized case of anti-Semitism, and in the vindication of the sufferer from "religious persecution" their feeling of gratification is not unmingled. *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati) warns "the anti-Semites of to-day—whether they be in Russia or Germany, in France or in America—that nothing is gained by any country, any people, any class, through race or religious prejudice." The same sentiments are repeated by the Chicago *Israelite;* while *The American Hebrew* (New York) insinuates that the rehabilitation of Dreyfus is lacking in some of the glory he might reasonably expect to come after the removal of stains upon his honor and reputation. This paper declares:

"Captain Dreyfus has acted with consistent nobleness in refusing to claim any damages for the terrible wrong done him by the General Staff in 1894. He desires only that the stain shall be removed from his honor, and his rank in the army restored. Curiously enough, it is the very perfection of his behavior that has somewhat alienated the sympathy of the world from him. There appear to be none of those touches of human feeling in his attitude which endear a man to the world. Yet is it not characteristic that it should be a Jew who shows this sublime example of disinterestedness and utter absence of desire for gain where honor is concerned?"

Jewish Comment (Baltimore) takes a somewhat somber view of the ultimate effect upon Jewish persecution which will result from this case:

"The history of the Dreyfus affair will be as much psychology as history. It speaks volumes for the sanity of France that she was not swept further away from the moorings by the horde of agitators that took advantage of the excitement and bewilderment of the public. Strong men went along with the shallow crowd, and more than one reputation was lost through inability to see below the frothy surface of the muddied waters. The terrible lesson for the Jews is the knowledge that the whole incitement would have been impossible if Dreyfus had not been a Jew, so near the surface is anti-Jewish prejudice in the most enlightened country. Dreyfus had not suffered in vain if the world would learn from his misfortunes to give the Jew credit for the average amount of virtue and moral courage. But history says, No. Dreyfus is only a conspicuous example of what has been going on for years, and what will perhaps continue to happen until the lion and the lamb adopt Isaiah's platform. What heroism is demanded of the Jew for the privilege of simply being a man among men! One gratefully recalls at this moment the labors of a number of noble men in behalf of justice, but the result is mainly due to the lofty character of Dreyfus himself, and his inflexible determination to establish his innocence and maintain his honor, and this he has done."

Turning from the Jewish to the Catholic press, we find *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) declaring that the persecution of the church in France had its beginning in the Dreyfus affair. To quote:

"Devil's Island is well named. It has proved a diabolical possession for France, because of the notoriety acquired by the celebrated prisoner, Captain Dreyfus, and his many trials on the charge of treason. All the religious troubles that now threaten destruction to the very existence of France as a sovereign state had their root in this terrible charge. Dreyfus was accused of having sold precious military secrets to an outside government, presumably Germany, and was found guilty. Being a Jew, the odium of his conviction was sought to be fastened on the Catholic Church in France, through the Jesuits and other religious bodies. Hence the fierce persecution gotten up against the church by the allied forces of Judaism, atheism, and freemasonry. These have triumphed, and their triumph is fittingly capped by the reversal of the finding of the two courts-martial and the rehabilitation of Captain Dreyfus. The decision was rendered by the Court of Cassation, and was arrived at in the course of a long secret session. That fact does not give it any more claim to respect than any verdict of the infamous Venetian tribunal known as the Council of Ten."

CERTAIN SORTS OF IGNORANT MINISTERS.

WE frequently find people accusing preachers and ministers of ignorance of the world, ignorance of current literature and science, but they are seldom accused of ignorance of theology. In fact, it is frequently charged against them that they know too much theology, that their intellectual habit is of a Dry-as-dust character, and that the theological seminary has killed in them all humanism and almost all humanity. They do not preach well because they are mere theologians; they can not sympathize with common and ordinary men engaged in the pursuits of ordinary life, because their studies in the seminary have frozen the natural springs of spontaneity and genuine feeling in their nature. They would, in short, do better without their theology.

But theology, according to the Rev. Dr. P. T. Forsyth, writing in *The Hibbert Journal* (London), is absolutely necessary for the preacher. The apostles, indeed, were "unlearned and ignorant men," but only with respect to Greek and Latin literature and philosophy. Their theology came direct from the fountain-head of theology, which was Christ. Even piety and college secular learning and science, says the writer, are not sufficient equipment for a preacher. He needs a strict theological training, that he may at least know the history of religious doctrine, the *raison d'être* of formularies. He must know what good and earnest men of the past have taught as Christianity. By this means he will avoid many intellectual pitfalls, many unintentional errors, and will escape the delusion that he has discovered as new what is as old as the hills. The doctor says of the manifold subjects taken up by young "theologs" who have no theology:

"They should be discouraged from accumulating all kinds of extraneous degrees, and be made to concentrate on the degree that belongs to their work. A variety of academic distinctions in science, say, may still leave them juvenile in their religious mind, with the tactlessness of the commonplace, and a total lack of moral imagination. Half the time bestowed on Shakespeare would have served them much better. No man is competent to be a teacher of the New Testament, or to handle for the people, as a minister should, the greatest matters of faith and mind, on the basis of an ordinary degree without theological training. I do not care what cases you quote. It is unjust to the Gospel to send out men to pick up theology out of casual reading and personal religion; for a young man may issue from college loaded with honors and with no Gospel at all—nothing beyond raw Christian piety. He has then to experiment with a church in acquiring convictions which should have been his message. He is apt to announce as discoveries things long left as débris in the route of discovery, and to parade as new what due knowledge of the past would have shown to be not only old but superannuated. It is not respectful to the churches. It slackens their tone and their testimony. And in no other profession would it be tolerated."

Mr. Balfour Not in Favor of Church Unity.—While abundant testimony is offered at present by both lay and clerical writers in favor of church unity, it is seldom that the conservative view receives public support. Such support was afforded recently by ex-Premier Balfour in an address at the opening of a bazaar held in connection with the City Temple (Congregationalist), London. Tho a member and supporter of the Church of England, he explained that he had never held such a view of the relation of churches to the universal church as would make it difficult for him to assist any and every organization which has for its object a ministering to the spiritual needs of mankind. In continuation, Mr. Balfour declared his personal view of the subject of church unification in the following words, which we quote from the correspondence to *The Church Standard:*

"There was a time when the natural and obvious ideal of

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Christendom was that all men professing themselves Christian should belong to one ecclesiastical organization. That ideal was great, it was simple, it was easily intelligible; but more than a thousand years have passed over Christendom since that ideal was shattered hopelessly, and we have to face the fact that, be it for good or be it for evil, the universal church is divided into various systems. A similar problem has arisen in the secular sphere—whereas the theorists of the Middle Ages dreamed a dream of a universal empire which should embrace civilized mankind, we in these days have to reconcile ourselves to the fact that mankind is divided, and will remain divided, into various nations—and yet our duty to humanity, that is, the universalism of our duties, must not be impaired. One race, many opinions; a universal church, many ecclesiastical divisions—these are the facts we have to face and make the best of; and I do not know, tho the task is less difficult and the intellectual problems more simple under a single-organization idea than the multiple, that the difficulties in practise need be greater if we approach both problems, secular and spiritual, in the spirit of charity, affection, and mutual sympathy. The notion that the relations of a man with his Maker are a matter between him and his Maker alone, I regard as a profound error. Christendom is, and must remain, ecclesiastically divided, but the churches into which it is divided are necessary to the spiritual welfare of the world. Speaking for myself, I do not hope that these divisions will be healed in the sense of being abolished."

GERMAN PRESS SYMPATHY WITH PASTOR KORREL.

THE rank and file of the German press have taken up the case of Pastor Korrel, who was rebuked by the Central Consistory of Hesse for his "apparent" Socialistic sympathies (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 21). Without distinction of party they are so savage in their condemnation of the Consistory's action that the case may well be termed noteworthy. The church authorities based their decision on the alleged fact that "the Socialists are declared revolutionists" and that "they are adversaries of the existing church and social order; in other words, they are the enemies of the church and religion." Continuing in the statement of its position the Consistory adds:

"It therefore follows that the office of an evangelical minister is directly opposed to the revolutionary Socialists as such, and it is also true that a minister who shows tendencies toward Socialism would merely do the right thing if he gave up his office. But if he did not do this willingly it is equally certain that he would have to be forced to do it. In the present case, however, there is not sufficient evidence to justify an extreme ruling. Pastor Korrel has neither directly nor indirectly admitted that he was friendly to the Socialists, and it is known that at one time he actually opposed the Socialists. But he has certainly created the impression that he had Socialist sympathies, and therefore his conduct, while not such as to make his further continuance in office impossible, is not in keeping with the duties of a clergyman, and it is calculated to destroy the esteem and trust felt by the people for the clerical profession. In view of this, the attitude of Pastor Korrel must be positively denounced and he must be publicly rebuked."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks that "only one thing need be said, and that is that the world has never been treated to a more inconsistent or superficial decision. The act of condemnation is indeed a brilliant justification for the accused and a sounding rebuke for the Consistory." The *Tageblatt* (Berlin) calls attention to the fact that when the Labor party came off victoriously at the English polls, one hundred and twenty ministers united in sending a telegram of congratulation. "The clergymen said that it had been their wish for many years to hear the voice of labor in the great national assembly. But in Germany the signers of a telegram of this sort would be at once dismissed from office, and a day of prayer and atonement would be decreed." The *Kölnische Zeitung* can likewise "only join in the general chorus of condemnation." "The Consistory," it adds, "stands on very soft ground in its decision, and about the only thing it does is to make Pastor Korrel a sort of political martyr and at the same time furnish water for the revolutionary mill." The *Liberal Korrespondenz* (Berlin) sneers at the whole affair, and tells us that "this is no leaf of glory in the great church book," and that "the whole decision is filled with the coarsest quibbling;" while the *Rheinischer Westfalische Zeitung* (Essen) says that "the motives at the base of the decision are as rank as possible." The *Breslauer Zeitung* thinks that the only conclusion to be drawn is that "the determination was to discipline Pastor Korrel because of his political views, but as there was really no ground for action, the ground was invented," and the *Weser Zeitung* asks the very pointed question of whether or not this "rebuke should have been given if Pastor Korrel had posed as a Conservative, an Agrarian, or anti-Semitic agitator. This question is answered in the negative by everybody, and therefore we have nothing more nor less than an outrageous case of persecution for political opinions."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ORIGIN OF THE "STATIONS OF THE CROSS."

HISTORICAL investigations made by the Rev. Herbert Thurston seem to prove the reverse of the common belief concerning the origin of the "stations of the cross." These stations are the objects of certain fixed forms of Catholic devotions representing scenes "commencing with the sentence of death in the pretorium, and followed by the taking up of the cross, the first and second falls, the meeting with Our Lady, Simon of Cyrene, Veronica, the women of Jerusalem, the third fall, the stripping, etc., down to the deposition and the tomb." These stations are at the present day pointed out in various parts of the Via Dolorosa in Jerusalem, copies of which are supposed to have been transported to the West; but the investigations of the writer show that the stations were first invented in the West and then gradually transported to Jerusalem. Says *The Catholic Fortnightly Review* (St. Louis):

"This is in essence the outcome of the investigation. In the first place it is fairly well known that, down to say the fourteenth century, the *via dolorosa* of Jerusalem fails to manifest any definite existence. Various spots, however, which have been embodied in the series of the stations, are found indicated piecemeal in old pilgrims' and chroniclers' writings. The following are the earliest records of their appearance in history: Pretorium, 1296; receiving of the cross, 1475; meeting Mary and Simon of Cyrene, 1296; Veronica's house, 1420 [possibly 1335]; fall at the gate, 1283; women of Jerusalem, thirteenth century; third fall, 1335; stations on Calvary, 1539; deposition and entombment, 1521.

"The earliest sign of a special recognition of a *via crucis* seems to be in the year 1187, but without any particular allusion to definite stopping-places on the route. And the curious thing is that where a definite circuit was followed, it was always in the reverse direction—viz., from the site of Calvary to the pretorium.

"Two separate developments gradually took place—one in the East, the other in the West. In Europe devout people were moved by devotion to set up stations in churches and cloisters, in order to make in spirit the pilgrimages which they were unable to make in reality. In Jerusalem itself a parallel growth took place of following a definite route from the pretorium to Calvary; and into this route the various stations came gradually to be fitted.

"There was, however, a great amount of variation in the assignment of the stations, both in Europe and in Palestine. Gradually the Eastern and the Western series alike became stereotyped, but in different ways—the pious European devotees following the one system, the guardians of the holy places another. In the conflict between the two, the Western practise prevailed; hence, while the inspiration to set up a 'way of the cross' originally came from Jerusalem, the result was that the Western system finally imposed itself on the Holy City—so that, to use the words of Father Thurston, 'our present series of the stations of the cross comes to us, not from Jerusalem, but from Louvain.'"

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANT THE OBSTRUCTIONIST OF THE DOUMA.

THE Russian press comment and concurrent despatches intimate that the practical usefulness of the Douma was largely balked by the unintelligent, or rather unstatesmanlike, spirit of obstruction manifested by the two hundred members of the radical peasant party. The leaders among them include Anikin, a half-educated village pedagog, and Finikin, a village clerk, the crudest of literal Socialists. The peasant radical party were actually pushing aside the Constitutional Democrats. Moderate men like Heyden and Stakhovitch, who desire to condemn bomb-throwing and assassination, were being checkmated by such men as Aladin and his associates mentioned above. Under such leadership all communication with the Imperial Council which forms the genuine Ministry of the country was rendered absolutely impossible. They howled out of the Chamber even such moderate and sensible men as Stolypin, Minister of the Interior. The peasants are pictured as mere fanatical Cromwellians, who quote the Mosaic Scriptures as political maxims, and yet reject the idea of woman-suffrage, and think of nothing but the expropriation and partition of the land. At the same time this section of the Douma is looked upon as formidable. In it are included the men who correspond with Danton, Marat, and Robespierre in the history of France. When the Douma first met and organized, there was much speculation as to the attitude of this solid group. The bureaucracy had attempted to "take care of them" by providing lodgings and guides for them, but they preferred to attend to their own affairs. The seats they selected were high up in the center of the chamber, and on that account they were at once dubbed "the Mountain." What has been their behavior since, and what political leanings have they displayed? Editor Hessen, of the *Riech* (St. Petersburg), declares in substance:

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, SURROUNDED BY MEMBERS OF THE DOUMA.

The Douma would have been dispersed in June on some pretext had not the bureaucratic reactionaries feared the peasant deputies. These would have spread in the villages the news that the officials were the real enemies of the people, that the Ministry had opposed the Douma and deceived the White Czar, and that rebellion alone could give the masses the right the Douma and the Czar wished them to enjoy.

The peasant deputies have been consistently radical. They voted no-confidence in the Ministry; they voted for a radical agrarian resolution involving expropriation of private estates. They voted against capital punishment in political cases. They voted to send a commission to Bialystok to investigate the massacre. They voted for a number of anti-ministerial declarations. The two extremists of the Douma, Aladin and Anikin, are peasants by birth and represent peasant electors. On all questions except one, so far, the peasants have acted with the Radicals and the Leftists. The one exception is the bill for full equality of civil and political rights. This bill, now before the Douma, abolishes all restrictions based on race, religion, or caste, applies the same laws to peasants that have been applicable only to the nobles and educated classes, gives the Jews equality of all rights, and so on. It does more—it confers full civil and political equality on the women. To this last feature the peasant deputies, or many of them, are opposed.

Several of the peasant speakers protest against woman-suffrage and declare that the peasants will not accept it. One of these, Deputy Kiouglikoff, is reported as saying:

"No doubt the educated people are willing to give their women equal rights. With us peasants it is not so. They do not know the peasant order of things, do not understand the peasant family. If you will give our women equal rights, where will it end? Will they go to the village meetings, will they work in the fields, will it be necessary to make soldiers of them—and leave the men at home? If you will make them serve as soldiers, then it is right to give them equality; but to give them the privilege of going to the meetings, being elders [of the villages] and giving orders—no, the peasants will not agree. . . . We do not want the women to be above the men. We have not secured rights for ourselves as yet, and are talking already about giving it to others. No, let us get our own, and then start to distribute."

Some peasants are understood to be opposed to Jewish emancipation, but up to this writing no speeches of that tenor have been made by them in the Douma. Other peasants have been quoting St. Paul to prove that women should be held in political subjection, and in this connection Professor Kovalevsky writes at length on the oratory of the peasant deputies. His remarks may be condensed as follows:

Our peasant deputies, by their earnestness, their severity of style, their restraint, suggest the Cromwell followers of the days of the great Protector of England. They are not cultured, in the ordinary sense, but they know one book thoroughly, the book they constantly read and reread and hear expounded in the churches—the Scriptures. Hence their speeches are full of apt Biblical quotations, similes, and idioms. Their language is striking and picturesque, their arguments singularly forceful in their simplicity, and when they have used a Biblical comparison or aphorism they think the case settled. For they know no higher authority than the Bible, and religion is vital to them.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Japanese Feminist Movement.—The Japanese woman is the last of her sex who would be accused of having woman's-rights aspirations—she is supposed to be a paragon of submission and self-effacement. But Mr. Ludovic Naudeau, writing in the Paris *Journal*, says that a very extensive woman's-rights movement is now in existence in Japan and that it is constantly growing. Mr. Naudeau speaks as follows:

"The movement was started by a few women in the upper

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classes who had come in contact with European life. Their object here was to free their pretty compatriots from family tutelage and marital slavery, to develop the sentiment of responsibility and individuality, to strengthen the passion for liberty and to stimulate the will. Thus it happened that at the same time Socialism was born in Japan the woman's-rights movement came into existence.

"Among the women who are devoting their lives to the liberal professions and among the female students the revolt is now complete, and just how deep the rift is may be inferred from the fact that a short time ago a number of Tokyo girls refused to marry unless they were first permitted to meet and know their future husbands. Other girls have come out boldly and declared that they did not intend to marry at all, and that they feel the marriage bond to be entirely inconsistent with free, individual life. Another significant event was a strike in the latter part of 1905 of girls employed in a cotton-mill at Kuranagi—these girls, to the number of some nine hundred, boldly marched out to the demand of shorter hours and higher wages. For the Japanese woman to do this, however, means far more than the average European can surmise, altho this is a fact among many similar ones which go to prove that the Japanese woman of to-day is far different from what she was ten years ago. Naturally the propaganda is meeting opposition in a country where woman has been systematically ground down for centuries, and it is not possible to achieve emancipation quickly or without a struggle. But as Japan develops along modern lines, as she makes her army and navy stronger, as she builds railroads, mills, and schools, just as surely will modern social and ethical movements be started and unfolded. Of these, Socialism and feminism are distinct working forces in Japan to-day."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH OPINION OF THE DREYFUS REHABILITATION

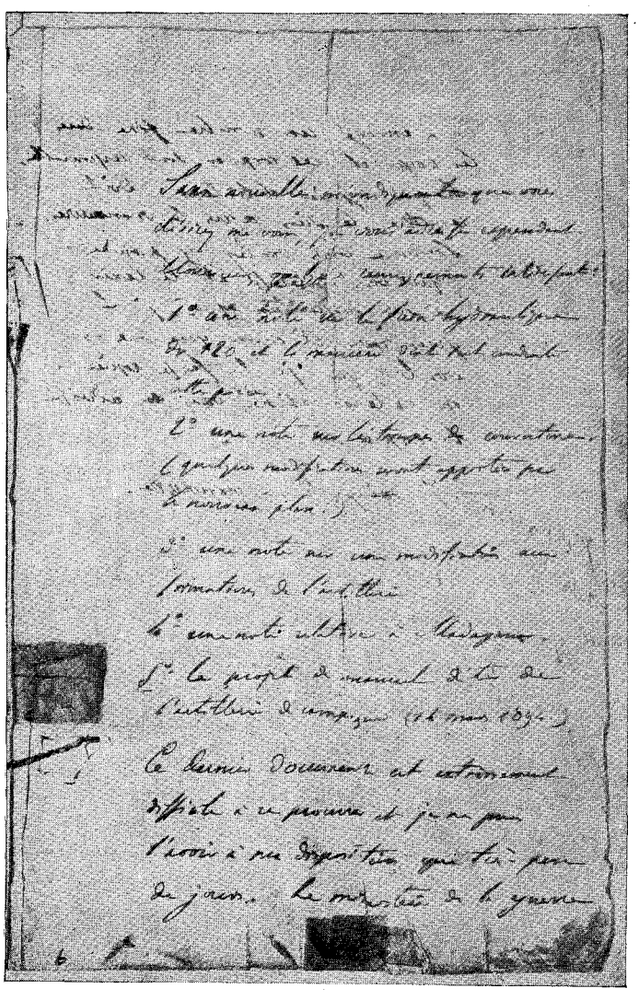
PUBLIC opinion in France, as revealed in the attitude of the press on the restoration of Dreyfus, shows a strong and striking indorsement of what is regarded by the outside world as one of the bravest admissions of error that a great nation has ever made. Even the Paris papers which have formerly shown distinct hostility to Dreyfus now accept with satisfaction, or at least with unqualified acquiescence, the decree of the Court of Cassation. Some of them deride or execrate the persecution of Dreyfus. The *Libre Parole*, fiercest of anti-Dreyfusards, the *Echo de Paris*, one of the most persistent of those organs whose influence sent the innocent artillery officer to Devil's Island, refrain from questioning the decision, while the *Gaulois*, one of the greatest of Parisian journals, yet until recently the most firm in maintaining the guilt of the accused, now admits his innocence. The two conservative journals, the *Temps* and the *Figaro* of Paris, appeal to Socialist deputies, like Presseusé Breton and Viviani, to abstain from useless recriminations and to enter into the spirit of the late Waldeck-Rousseau's law of amnesty. A representative of the *Intransigeant* (Paris) recently interviewed the Nationalist Senator General Mercier, who was Minister of War when Dreyfus was condemned and publicly degraded. In answer to the question "What is your opinion, Senator, of the court's decision?" instead of an indignant outburst, or a protest such as Mr. Rochefort thought was naturally to be expected, the Minister by whose order Dreyfus had been stripped of his uniform and drummed out of his corps replied, "I wish to say nothing about it, and have no opinion to express."

The *Libre Parole*, quoted above, which has always sworn by General Mercier, addresses a scathing letter to the ex-Minister of War, in which occurs the following passage:

"The decree of the Court of Cassation is based on the presumption that the bordereau was falsely attributed to Dreyfus. There can be no evading this conclusion after the declaration made by Commandant Esterhazy. Will you now undertake to say that Dreyfus is innocent, that you have brought about his condemnation by means of a forgery, and that you yourself are therefore an impostor? You are now bound to give us the truth, for you know very well that Esterhazy was not paid to lie. You are bound for your own credit to declare that the bordereau was not a forgery, but, as Esterhazy himself has told us, it was a traitorous document, a sort of letter of credit representing real facts."

Senator Mercier, according to the French journals, is the object of widespread indignation, and the Socialists demand his arraignment as either a fool or a knave. Another officer of high rank, General de Galliffet, is reported in the press as remarking:

"Just as I bowed to the decision of the Council of War at Rennes, so now I submit to the decision of the Court of Cassation. Every good Frenchman must do the same, unless he believes that



A PAGE OF THE FAMOUS BORDEREAU.

justice no longer exists in France, in which case he had better turn German."

The fact that Dreyfus was the victim of class jealousy and anti-Semite vindictiveness is openly stated in many of the French papers. Both the Republican wing of the House of Deputies and the Senate are reported to have received the sentence of the Court of Cassation with satisfaction.

The *Intransigeant* declares that the whole army, excepting Generals Mercier and Jacquet, are gratified by the rehabilitation of Dreyfus, and Jacquet is supposed to be expressing the real sentiments of the ex-Minister of War as well as his own when, speaking of Dreyfus, he said to a newspaper reporter:

"This man is still under the stigma inflicted upon him by the verdicts of two councils of war, and any decree of a court of cassation can not avail against this. If a feeble government is going to grovel before Dreyfus and to demand that the accusations of Mercier and other honest people who took part in the affair be dismissed, we may expect another civil war."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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ENGLISH SYMPATHY FOR THE SALISBURY WRECK VICTIMS.

BISHOP POTTER is reported to have said on his recent return from London, where he had been specially honored, that England had no love for America. Yet the heart of every Englishman, if we are to believe the London press, has been thrilled with poignant sorrow over the recent accident at Salisbury in which more than a score of Americans lost their lives. England acknowledges the "piteousness" of the calamity and feels that it is of a character that, in Lord Beaconsfield's words, "appeals to the domestic sentiments of mankind," because American citizens, guests as well as kinsmen of England, were among the victims. In the words of the London *Times:*

"A deep and widespread feeling of sympathy will go out from Englishmen to those members of the great English-speaking Republic who are bereaved by this calamity. We are kindred peoples, and we are friendly peoples now in a far more intimate sense than we ever have been in our common history. The Salisbury disaster is of a kind to awaken keen regret, whatever the nationality of the sufferers; but that regret can only be intensified when the suffering is confined almost wholly to members of a race so near our own."

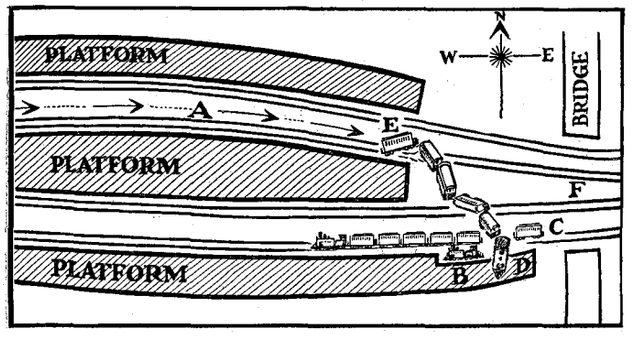

DIAGRAM OF THE SALISBURY DISASTER.

(A) Train proceeding east; (E) where it left the rails; (B) stationary engine; (C) rear of milk train proceeding west; (D) where the train struck the platform; (F) the bridge over the road.

—From the London *Standard.*

The verdict of the coroner's jury that the wreck was due to excessive speed on a curve where the train should have slowed down gives interest to the following opinion of *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*, published before the coroner's verdict was rendered:

"As a fact there was nothing extraordinary in the rate at which the ill-fated train traveled. The Great Northern has safely covered the ground between Grantham and Doncaster at the rate of 90 miles an hour. The Great Western has brought the mails from Plymouth to London all the way at 60 miles an hour. The Prince of Wales, unlike his grandparents, who had an unconquerable aversion to fast travel, revels in the speed of the flying express, and has come up by the same railway, Plymouth to Paddington, at 63 miles an hour. But on that journey mile after mile was covered at the rate of 84 to the hour. Wonderful times have been done in the race to Scotland. The Northwestern still holds the record for the run London-Aberdeen, 539½ miles, in 8¼ hours—one of the best performances ever accomplished in the history of railway running."

French Responsibility for Russian Pogroms.—The last persecution of the Jews in Russia could not have been carried on without the countenance and support of France, says Mr. Jaurès, the Socialist Deputy, well known as a powerful speaker and writer. The Douma and the popular movement in Russia have not been sufficiently supported by the Republic, he avers, but money has been provided wherewith the bureaucracy could carry on its tyrannical and atrocious policy. To quote the words of the great antimilitarist and internationalist in his paper, *Humanité* (Paris):

"France is in a large degree responsible for the Bialystok massacres. Jewish finance, in conjunction with Christian finance, has provided the Czar with the means of maintaining his ascendency and of plunging his sword into the heart of the Russian Jew. When will this atrocious complicity of France come to an end? It is of course too much for us to expect that our Republic would be the first to express officially its sympathy with Russia's popular assembly. What so many European parliaments have taken pains to do, our Government has shown no inclination whatever to do. On the other hand, we have been mainly instrumental by our ready loans to Russia in supporting with French gold autocracy's conspiracy and the bureaucracy's resistance, face to face with the dawn of new life and liberty for the Russian people."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ABOLITION OF HEREDITARY LEGISLATORS IN ENGLAND.

FOR the first time in English journalism of the higher class a definite scheme has been put forth by which the British House of Lords may be brought in line with the modern political ideals of the Anglo-Saxon race. For many years the press have borne witness to the fact that the upper house of Parliament was more or less of an anachronism. The speeches of such agitators as Winston Churchill have constantly breathed out threatenings against the coroneted leaders who, like the gods of Lucretius, are charged with living in an atmosphere of selfish independence above the tumults and regardless of the aspirations of the lower house, which represents the people and the proletariat. The radical press have beat in vain against their bulwark of hereditary seclusion and alleged irresponsibility. But meanwhile England has become democratic, and nothing indicates the rapid spread of democratic feeling more clearly than the growing loudness and frequency of the cry "Down with the House of Lords!" Yet a "lord" in England of to-day is still something not very different from what he was in the time of Johnson and Addison, but, if we may believe the writers of the press, a hereditary aristocracy of legislators is an institution doomed to disappear. The cry is being heard that either the present upper house of Parliament must be mended or it must be ended. Such men as Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. John Burns would like to see it ended, says Sir Herbert Maxwell in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). This writer admits that the upper house is necessary as a sort of balance-wheel of legislation, and adduces the testimony of Cromwell as to its usefulness as follows:

"Cromwell abolished both houses of Parliament; when he restored the Commons he restored the Lords also, and, being blamed for doing so, he explained the necessity for it in the last speech he ever made in Parliament: 'I did tell you that I would not undertake such a government as this unless there might be some other persons that might interpose between me and the House of Commons, who had the power to prevent tumultuary and popular spirits.'"

There are three points in which Sir Herbert would suggest reforms. The number of legislating peers should bear a due proportion to the number of members in the lower house. The House of Lords should be an elective body, and fitness for public office would thus be better secured in its *personnel.* The sovereign should not have the power of making hereditary peers. A peerage should not be transmittable. This writer states his views in favor of proportionate membership as follows:

"Let the number of peers of Parliament be fixed in permanent proportion to that of the House of Commons. To ascertain the original proportion between the two chambers, the date of George III.'s accession may be taken, down to which time the creation of hereditary legislators had been sparingly exercised. In 1760 there were 224 peers of Parliament and 558 members of the House of Commons—making the lords as nearly as possible equal to

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two-fifths of the Commons. The same proportion to the present House of Commons would give 268 peers."

This limitation is to be secured by causing the whole peerage to choose and elect its own representatives in Parliament. He says:

"Let the elective principle at present applying to the peers of Scotland and Ireland be extended to all peers on the rolls of the three realms, including the Scottish and Irish peers, to whom writs of summons are not issued at present. The House of Lords would then be elected by their peers at the beginning of each new Parliament, thereby obviating the necessity for any elaborate machinery or invidious proceedings for the elimination of 'black sheep.' Men whose conduct or habits rendered them unfit for the work of legislation would not be elected peers of Parliament, and the second chamber would become in fact and practise what it is now only in theory and by flattering fiction—*la crème de la crème*.

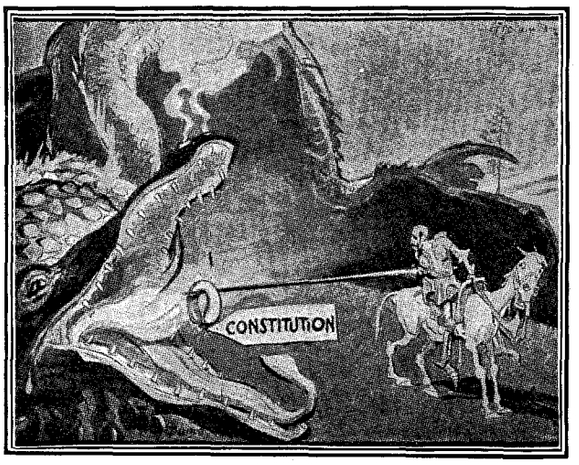
"It may be apprehended that a poll of 600 or 700 lords for the election to Parliament of 268 of their number might result in confusion, or, at least, in a number of equal returns, each peer voting for his own election. This is not the experience in the election of Scottish and Irish representative peers, tho contested elections are not infrequent. Peers may surely be trusted to maintain the dignity of their proceedings, which has never yet been allowed to lapse. As for the spiritual lords and the four lords of appeal, being life peers, they would not be submitted to election; it would therefore be a question whether they should be entitled to vote in the election of lords of Parliament."

The most radical change which he advocates, one which would seem to cut deepest into the root of aristocratic prescript and precedent, is the abolition of hereditary titles. His proposal is as follows:

"The creation of hereditary titles, whether with or without legislative functions, should cease and determine; the prerogative of the Crown being restricted to the granting of life peerages. Knighthood would resume the place it held as the highest distinction of a commoner, saving only the rank of Privy Councilor, until James VI. and James I. devised baronetcies as feeders to a depleted exchequer. Existing hereditary titles of honor would continue to descend, until in process of time they should ultimately disappear. That process acts more rapidly than many persons suppose. Of twenty-two dukedoms existing in 1905, only one, that of Norfolk, goes back to the fifteenth century; of twenty-three marquisates, only those of Winchester and Huntly are as old as the sixteenth century.

"Out of 126 earls, only those of Shrewsbury and Derby reckon from the fifteenth century; of the thirty-six viscounties the oldest is that of Hereford, created in 1549, and there are but three extant of those created in the seventeenth century.

"Among the 315 barons, nine lead us back to the Plantagenet dynasty, their peerages having been created between 1264 and 1399; and few must be the Radicals so enamored of pure democracy as to desire the severance of a link with a past so remote."



THE NEW ST. GEORGE.

The beast must first be made quiet, then—
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE FRENCH AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONS.

RUSSIA (to France, who points to the guillotine)—"Fie, Madame, I don't want bloodshed! I prefer to get my own way by these little pills of freedom." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE MAN WHO LIVES IN CLOUDLAND.

If Nicholas isn't careful, his whistling will turn out as his sainted relative's, Louis XVI.'s, did.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

THE SAUSAGE, THE PILL, AND THE WHISTLE.

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JAPAN AS A NURSERY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

WHILE Japan is formally at peace with Russia, it appears from the Russian press that she is doing all she can to embarrass the Czar's Government. First it is asserted that Japan is supplying the revolutionists in Russia with arms, and, second, it is pretty well established that Nagasaki is a nihilistic hotbed. The first charge is developed by the *Novoye Vremya* as follows: "It has been suspected for a long time that the Japanese were supplying the Russian revolutionists with arms and money, but now the proofs in the case are so complete that there is no room for doubt. The trail of the conspiracy, however, reaches far back and we will have to begin our story at the outbreak of the war." The Russian paper proceeds to say that "the Japanese Colonel Akashi, who was military *attaché* in St. Petersburg before the war, went to Stockholm when hostilities broke out, and that city became the center of the Japanese spy system. Now in the autumn of 1904, when the Russian freedom movement began, Akashi connected himself with the Russian nihilists in Paris, and in November, 1904, an agreement was concluded, by the terms of which an armed insurrection was to be created in Russia for the benefit of Japan." The chief parties to this agreement other than Akashi were "the revolutionist George Dekanosi, one Grusier, and the well-known politician Konni Siliacus."

These men "received money from Akashi to buy weapons, and it was agreed that the arms were to be used by the Russian Social-Democrats, the Grusierian revolutionists, and the Polish and Finland Socialists." According to the *Novoye Vremya*, there were bought in Switzerland 25,000 guns and 3,500,000 cartridges, while Siliacus purchased several vessels, including one in Hamburg which was christened *John Grafton*. This vessel was loaded with weapons, and under command of Captain Bestroem she set sail July 16. But August 25 she ran ashore at Uleaborg, and the mystery of her origin was the source of no small amount of discussion. After she had been abandoned by her crew the ship was boarded by the Russians, and in her hold were found 93 cases, containing 659 rifles, 658 bayonets, and 120,000 rounds of cartridges. "Another ship, a steamer, caught fire near the Finland coast, and the subsequent investigation showed that it was packed with an immense quantity of rifles, cartridges, and so forth. And on August 28 there were found on the island of Kolmar over 700 rifles, an immense amount of revolutionary literature, and quantities of ammunition. All of the arms found were of Swiss manufacture." The same journal avers that "the revolutionists of Moscow—during the rebellion of December, 1905—were all armed with Swiss weapons," and thinks that these munitions probably entered by another ship which landed safely. This vessel was fitted out "by George Dekanosi, it sailed from Marseilles to Batum and reached port safely. The captain of the ship was a Dutch nihilist."

The Japanese correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* declares that Nagasaki before the war was a favorite resort for Russians in the East, and now that the war is over it has become a paradise for the nihilists. Thus:

"The Russians come again, now that the war is over, but they are no longer the official classes—we now have the nihilists. As Vladivostok and other places were pacified the number of Russian revolutionists in Nagasaki constantly increased, and now the colony is so large that we find a Russian newspaper in the town, printed by Russians and in Russian type. This paper is called *Volia* (or 'Freedom'), and at first it appeared every other day, but now it is a daily. The character of the paper is well indicated by the following quotation: 'We call upon whoever has the material means, to help our work; we exhort all who have a word to say for the cause, to say it. And we call for help from all Russians who are not content with the Russian Government, who can not tolerate the horrible condition of things in Russia to-day. Our aim is to destroy autocracy by means of a revolution, to give Russia a democratic republic, and later to bring about a Socialist state of society. But we must not sleep, we must not rest—the autocracy does neither.'"

The correspondent says that "this shows clearly the spirit of the Russians in Nagasaki. And what is equally clear is that they have plenty of money—otherwise they could not publish a paper. Naturally the settlement is a thorn in the side of official Russia, but the Japanese take nothing from the Russians to-day, and an official would get rough words who tried to induce the Japanese to take steps against the Nagasaki colony."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH PACKING-HOUSES AS BAD AS THE AMERICAN.

THE revelations in the American packing-house scandal have incited other nations to investigate their own houses and at the same time to contemplate the necessity of cleaning them. Thus Dr. Cooper, as reported widely in the press, declares that English packing-houses are not fit subjects for conversation, and in a recent issue of the Paris *Débats*, Henri de Parville makes the same statement with regard to those of France. In his own words:

"The lesson of Chicago should be of service to us, and we must look into the conditions in other countries, particularly in Europe. Have we in France, especially in Paris, a condition of affairs which is irreproachable? In answer to this question it may be said that our position is anything but irreproachable, and Mr. Leclainche, professor of pathology in Toulouse, tells us that French slaughter-houses are in a fearful condition. . . . Mr. De Lorerdo has also convincingly shown our inferiority in comparison with other great European cities. . . . While Germany, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, and even Russia are constantly improving their establishments, nothing is done in France along this line. The abattoirs preserve the same filthy and inadequate arrangements which have obtained in the past, and the situation in Paris is far worse than in the provinces. To sum up, we may say in the language of Mr. De Lorerdo, that at present our abattoirs are defective in installation, repulsively filthy, the sheds for the cattle are badly ventilated (frequently the animals die of asphyxiation), there are no facilities for getting rid of refuse, the approaches to the abattoirs are pestilential, there is insufficiency of water, the meat is treated by men whose hands and clothing are covered with filth, and there is a complete absence of modern mechanical methods. Further, there is no cold-storage plant for the conservation of meat, the sanitary inspection is insufficient, and there is no apparatus for destroying diseased meat. . . . Mr. Biggi says that in the Paris abattoirs the only laboratory for inspecting meat is a miserable shed where two persons can scarcely work comfortably together, while the only instruments in the shed are an old microscope and a few vials.

"Paris presents the worst possible conditions. Reform is urgent and we can well take as our models the public abattoirs in Germany where every modern apparatus is in use and where cold-storage facilities are complete. We need not dwell on the condition of things in Chicago—the fact is that France is in no better case and we must have reform at any price."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SWISS REJECTION OF ANTIMILITARISM.—The doctrine of Jaurès has spread with Socialism and Internationalism to the Swiss Republic, and after more than one effort a law has been passed against it. Indeed, it is only in self-defense that the Swiss Government has firmly set its foot down on the question of antimilitarism, we learn from a correspondent of the Paris *Temps*. The Pangermanism of Emperor William has alarmed the land of Tell. Two years ago, indeed, the Swiss people rejected a law condemning the propagation of antimilitaristic doctrine; the Socialist vote gave the majority to the opposite party in the Swiss Assembly, but since then the Federal Code has been amended by the addition of the following article: "Those who publicly incite military men to violate their pledges and thus commit a crime or a misdemeanor exposing them to a court-martial, shall be punished with imprisonment, even altho they are not successful in their treasonable efforts." The Socialists, says the same paper, are likely to appeal to the referendum, but it is not expected that a plebiscite will rescind the decree of the Assembly.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

NEW LIGHT ON THE CIVIL WAR.

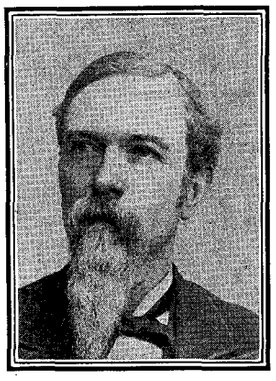
CONFEDERATE OPERATIONS IN CANADA AND NEW YORK. By John W. Headley. Illustrated. Cloth, 480 pp. Price, $2.00. The Neale Publishing Company.

MORGAN'S CAVALRY. By Gen. Basil W. Duke. Illustrated. Cloth, 441 pp. Price, $2.00. The Neale Publishing Company.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC FROM 1861 TO 1863. By Samuel Livingston French. Cloth, 375 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Publishing Society of New York.

WAR GOVERNMENT, FEDERAL AND STATE. By William B. Weeden. Cloth, 389 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

ONE of the distinctive features of the literary season now drawing rapidly to a close has been the uncommonly large output of works relating to the Civil War. The majority of these have approached the subject from the Southern point of view, and most, it must be said, have added little to our knowledge of the conditions and events of the "irrepressible conflict." But some are distinctly valuable. Prominent among these is Capt. John W. Headley's "Confederate Operations in Canada and New York," treating an unduly neglected phase of the great struggle. Captain Headley is a Kentuckian who early in the war enlisted in the Confederate army, serving under Forrest and Bragg in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was finally detailed for special service in the so-called "Confederate Department of Canada" and lost no time in making his way to Toronto, where the Confederates had established headquarters for the purpose of "educating" Northern sentiment against the war, conducting raids into Northern territory, and attempting the rescue of Confederate soldiers from Northern prisons.



JOHN W. HEADLEY.

In these operations, which proved more annoying than embarrassing to the Administration, Captain Headley took an active part. He was involved in the most serious of the several futile conspiracies—the attempt to burn New York city on the night of November 24, 1864—and his account of the doings of the incendiaries, of the panic they caused, and of the manner of their escape is perhaps the most detailed we have had. As he recalls, it was the plan of the agents of the Confederacy to fire the city on election day, but the timely arrival of General Butler and his troops caused a postponement which, with other circumstances, proved fatal to the enterprise. In all, fires were started in nineteen hotels and Barnum's Museum, but were extinguished with comparatively little trouble. The manner in which the plotters went to work is made clear by Captain Headley's narrative of his own experiences. He says, in part:

"I reached the Astor House at 7:20 o'clock, got my key and went to my room in the top story. It was the lower corner front room on Broadway. After lighting the gas jet I hung the bedclothes loosely on the headboard and piled the chairs, drawers of the bureau, and washstand on the bed. Then stuffed some newspapers about the mass and poured a bottle of turpentine over it all. I concluded to unlock my door and fix the key on the outside, as I might have to get out in a hurry, for I did not know whether the Greek fire would make a noise or not. I opened a bottle carefully and quickly and spilled it on the pile of rubbish. It blazed up instantly and the whole bed seemed to be in flames before I could get out. I locked the door and walked down the hall and stairway to the office, which was fairly crowded with people. I left the key at the office as usual and passed out."

There is no evidence that Captain Headley regrets his share in this and the other conspiracies in which he participated; on the contrary, he appears to glory in it and, indeed, writes at times as a decidedly "unreconstructed" Southerner. But his book is a useful addition to the literature on the war, especially since, as the Norfolk *Landmark* points out, it "reopens a chapter of history that had been almost forgotten." No less valuable is Gen. Basil W. Duke's "Morgan's Cavalry," a full and authoritative account of Gen. John H. Morgan and his command, written by one who was Morgan's ablest lieutenant on the daring raids into Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio that made Morgan's name synonymous with audacity and did so much to hamper the progress of the Federal troops in the campaigns against Johnston, Bragg, and Forrest. Unlike Captain Headley, General Duke writes with unfailing restraint, confining himself to a direct recital of the events of Morgan's campaign and incidentally throwing much light on the conditions existing among the Confederate troops in the West. His book is distinctly a military history, but a military history built on unconventional lines, punctuated with anecdote and aglow with human interest. It is really a long time since there has come into this office a Civil-War book affording such unmixed satisfaction.

Another military history, but this time in the strictest meaning of the term, is Mr. S. F. French's "The Army of the Potomac from 1861 to 1863." This, to borrow the phraseology of the Boston *Transcript*, is a "concise and effective history of the movements of the army, in regular and consecutive order, as recorded by the actors themselves." In other words, Mr. French has gone to the official records and despatches, and to correspondence some of which has not hitherto been published, with the result that he succeeds in shedding considerable new light upon many acts of the Army of the Potomac and its commanders. The point of view is that of a stanch Unionist, but it must be said that comment is subordinated to the task of narrative recital from the original sources, the reader being thus placed in a position to draw his own conclusions.

Much more ambitious than any of the foregoing is "War Government, Federal and State," in which Mr. William B. Weeden undertakes to show how the interplay between the national and State governments during the Civil War operated to accomplish far-reaching results in the readjustment of relations between the nation and the States. In some respects his work is what the Providence *Journal* calls it—"a valuable contribution to history." But it is marred by defects so conspicuous and so serious as largely to vitiate its usefulness. For one thing, Mr. Weeden continually wanders from his theme to ventilate his own views on various topics; for another, he is often extremely difficult to follow; and, finally, as *The Outlook* puts it, "his spirit is so partizan . . . that his book is of only very limited value." The subject is one deserving exhaustive exploration, and it is therefore the more to be regretted that Mr. Weeden has not treated it with a firmer grasp and an unprejudiced mind.

THE FAILINGS OF FENWICK.

FENWICK'S CAREER. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Cloth, 367 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Bros.

THAT "the end justifies the means" is brought to mind by Mrs. Ward's latest book, for an unpromising beginning is amply justified by the artistic and strong conclusion. In this day, when weak, melodramatic, and impossible endings of so many stories blight the promise of the earlier chapters, Mrs. Ward has wrested a powerful dénouement from the most unpromising set of characters that have yet appeared from her imagination. Take an artist with an ungovernable temper who neglects his wife for the favor of a patron; the wife, a suspicious and peevish creature, and the patron's daughter, a pale gray angel right out of the Sunday-school library, and what hope is there of any story worth telling? And, further, Mrs. Ward starts her book by laying her plot before the reader in the allusion to the unhappy life of the artist Romney, whose story she evidently aims to improve upon by substituting the virtuous Madame de Pastourelles for Lady Hamilton, and a jealous and fretful wife for the one who cared for Romney in his old age. Yet we have here a story that moves on with quiet strength, if with but moderate interest, and leaves the impression of rare skill in the weaving of romance.

Fenwick, the self-educated son of a small tradesman, with artistic ambitions, but with a wife and child to support, borrows money to go to London and study, and, as he believes, to become a great artist. While there he becomes known to Lord Findon, a wealthy patron of painters, whose chief hope in life is to discover a genius. His daughter, Madame de Pastourelles, a woman who, Mrs. Ward tells us, is of lofty and beautiful character, sits to Fenwick for her portrait. They become friends, Fenwick admiring her, and inspired by her nobility of intellect. Phœbe, Fenwick's wife, whom he has left in the country, hears that, to further his ambitions, he has passed himself off as an unmarried man, and, becoming suspicious, goes to London to his studio. There she finds the picture of Madame de Pastourelles, and in a moment of wild and jealous rage daubs the portrait with paint and then rushes off with her child to immure herself in some lonely place in Canada, remaining lost to Fenwick for twelve long years despite his desperate efforts to find her.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

His good resolutions turned to bitterness by this repulse, Fenwick devotes his life to his art, but, owing to his egotistical, irascible nature, he usually quarrels with all his friends and patrons, except Madame de Pastourelles, and, after a gradual decline of popularity from his first success, becomes a broken man. His wife returning, penitent and humble, he takes her back and all is supposed to have ended happily.

Mrs. Ward allows herself two melodramatic bits, one on Phœbe's departure, and the other on her return. It happened that while Phœbe was defacing the portrait of her supposed rival, Fenwick, with the first money he had earned in London, was in Peter Robinson's, buying some little "prettinesses" for the wife:

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who was deserting him, and planning to send her the rest of the money next day. Twelve years later, when the messenger boy brings to his door the token of her return, his rap interrupts the letter that Fenwick intended should be his last words. Aside from these theatrical touches, however, the story moves with artistic simplicity and naturalness.

In her previous works Mrs. Ward has set so high an ideal for herself that she must be judged by her own standard, and it must be said that in "Fenwick's Career" she has been apparently unable to reach it. Fenwick the man, Fenwick the painter, stands out in forceful lines before us, strong in his youth, inspiration, and egotism, but with the arrogant disregard for others which is supposed to characterize a genius. The sympathy of Mrs. Ward, we can plainly see, goes out to Fenwick, so hampered with a low-born wife. If the reader suffers an occasional pang of feeling for deserted Phœbe with her round of daily drudgery and her nights of mental regret and pain, Mrs. Ward gently but firmly turns one's attention to a picture of Fenwick in his studio, suffering the loss of fame and friends through his bursts of ill temper. Mrs. Ward plainly thinks the latter the sadder picture.

JOSEPH C. LINCOLN.

The book is justified by the artistic and well-rounded-out *finale*. Mrs. Ward does not stoop to the old literary device of a sudden climax. The meeting and subsequent reconciliation of John Fenwick and his wife show great strength and ability. One is gradually led onward to the end with tactful but forceful skill, which with a sudden little rush lands the reader on the heights of the dénouement. The critics are by no means of one mind concerning this latest book from the pen of the author of "Lady Rose's Daughter" and "The Marriage of William Ashe." The New York *Evening Post* describes it as "a powerful, solemn sermon," written, however, "with a certain dry-leaf crispness . . . that is welcome." The New York *Times Saturday Review* feels that "while 'Fenwick's Career' may fail of an instant appeal to 'the general,' we think it attains a height hitherto unreached by its author." Such is the opinion, too, of the New York *Evening Sun*, the London *Tribune*, and the London *Chronicle*, the last of which calls it "a triumph of constructive skill, characterization, happy expression, and vital force." The New York *Tribune*, however, protests that "Mrs. Ward was ever so much more interesting as a novelist when she wrote books like 'David Grieve,' books in which she had something to say, and said it with fervor and skill." And *The Academy* laments that the characters in "Fenwick's Career" are "somewhat wanting in life and full-bloodedness."

CAPE COD AND THE SIMPLE LIFE.

MR. PRATT. By Joseph C. Lincoln. Illustrated. Cloth, 342 pp. Price, $1.50. A. S. Barnes & Co.

THE dissimilarities between English and American humor are proverbial, but once in a while we come upon humorists of both nationalities who seem to approach their subjects from an almost identical point of view. "Mr. Pratt," the work of an American who has done much to make Cape Cod known to the rest of the country, provides a case in point. Mr. Lincoln's style, manner, and attitude to life are reminiscent of no one so strongly as the English humorist W. W. Jacobs. The resemblance is heightened by the fact that both Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Jacobs concern themselves chiefly with life on or about the sea, and the life not of the quarter-deck, but of the simple mariner, the sailor, the fisherman. But neither may in any sense be called an imitator of the other. Each is distinctly original. Mr. Lincoln is as decisively American as Mr. Jacobs is English; both are always enjoyable.

Mr. Lincoln is particularly enjoyable in "Mr. Pratt," which, altho evolved from sundry independent short stories, is as coherent and readable as could be wished. Its *motif* is a happy conceit. Two young brokers, wearied of the strenuous life of the "Street," hie to Cape Cod for a summer's vacation, cherishing a grim determination to live the "natural" life whatever it may cost. With them comes what is to Cape Cod a thing unheard of—a valet, a cockney whose h's are a source of perpetual anxiety to the good people along the rock-held shore. Not one of the trio knows an iota of maritime life, and as mentor, cook, bottle-washer, gardener, and skipper they engage the worthy who gives title to the tale—Solomon Pratt, a horny-handed son of the coast, with Yankee alertness and Yankee wit. Under his tutelage they give promise of better things than the Cape Codders had deemed possible on their first appearance. But complications develop with the advent of a Fresh Air Fund party, in the care of two young ladies, one of whom is the fiancée of one of the brokers and at the same time is really in love with the other, whom she has jilted because of a mistaken idea that he is "mercenary." The keen eyes of Mr. Pratt soon grasp the situation, and with the assistance of Miss Eureka Florina Sparrow, who has been pressed into service to relieve the "skipper" of some of his multifarious duties, he essays to unravel the complicated love-knot. More complications, more fun—always fun—and in the end the knot is cleverly cut.

Of course, the smell of the salt air is on every page. Were this missing the tale would not be one of Mr. Lincoln's. And, equally of course, the book abounds in "types," from Solomon Pratt himself to Nate Scudder, undoubtedly the meanest man on the Cape. Still, it is hardly possible to compare "Mr. Pratt" with "Cap'n Eri" or "Partners of the Tide." Enough to say that those who have read the latter books will not be disappointed in this whimsical medley of the "simple" and the "complex" life.

"Thoroughly delightful from cover to cover," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*. "A story fit for the fittest summer reader" is the opinion of the New York *World*. "This record of a summer's outing of young people," declares the Boston *Herald*, "altho in a salty atmosphere, is fresh in its originality and teems with genuine good humor." And the Philadelphia *Inquirer* calls "Mr. Pratt" "one of the clever productions of the year."

IN GARDEN-HELD DEVON.

THE MAN FROM AMERICA. By Mrs. Henry de la Pasture. Cloth, 417 pages. Price, $1.50. E. P. Dutton & Co.

IN these days of problem novels, psychological phantasms, and sensational yarns, it is a real relief to come upon a romance of the simple life told with a simplicity and charm in keeping with its theme. Mrs. de la Pasture may not be a finished literary workwoman—in fact, she obviously is not—but she has the gift of steady insight into the best there is in human nature, and when we pick up a romance from her pen we may feel reasonably certain of a feast, if not for the intellect, assuredly for the soul. Her "Peter's Mother" was a sincere, wholesome piece of work that left the reader the better for its perusal; and "The Man from America" may with no less reserve be recommended to all who would recall the dreams, the hopes, the ideals of their youth. Crude as it is in execution, told with a frank disregard for the niceties of narrative art, it comes very close to being great. In its pages we meet humanity, not "poor humanity," but the humanity of goodness, of nobility, of enthusiasm, of, in fine, the characteristics that make this world a pleasant place of sojourn.

Her scene is Devon, beautiful, garden-held Devon, her *dramatis personæ* are a fine old Franco-Irishman, his grandchildren, Kitty and Rosaleen—two of the most fascinating young people who have graced the pages of romance this many a day—and his grandchildren's friends, who include the "man from America" and his relatives. Of plot there is practically none. Mrs. de la Pasture's sole concern is to describe the development of Kitty and Rosaleen from their infancy to the day when each weds the man of her heart. In this effort she is genuinely successful. As *The Outlook* (London) says: "The boys and girls are admirable, and each in a different way; no writer but one of their own sex could draw the childish distinction of Kitty . . . with such understanding, and few masculine novelists can give us a better sketch of a boy than that of Odo Copp." Decidedly, in the words of *The Academy*, "it is a charming book, this; fragrantly and delicately written; a book to linger over and go back to. Only dull and crabbed people could miss its sweetness." Some reviewers, however, appear to have "missed its sweetness." *The Athenæum*, for instance, confesses that "for this once Mrs. de la Pasture has disappointed us." But the great majority acknowledge its spell, and feel, with *The Outlook* (New York) that "it is to be heartily praised for the absence of that morbidity or cynicism which seems to be so prevalent in recent stories of English society."

SHORT NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

MR. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE'S peculiar humor finds ample scope in his latest book, "In Our Town" (McClure, $1.50). "Our Town," needless to say, is located in Kansas, and is described from the viewpoint of the country editor, acquainted with the crotchets of the many distinctive individuals who go to make up the "Queen City of the Prairies." Read at intervals it will be found quite entertaining, but it decidedly is not a book for steady perusal. A word is due the illustrations, which are by F. R. Gruger and W. Glackens and add piquancy to the text.

TO ABOLISH THE PRESENT SYSTEM of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States, and to substitute therefor a system of direct election based on the plan of proportional representation—such is the purpose with which J. Hampden Dougherty has written his "The Electoral System of the United States" (Putnam, $2.00 net). It is a searching review and criticism of the electoral system now in vogue, and altho it undoubtedly fails to take sufficient account of the obstacles in the way of the radical reform proposed, it is a critique of no small value in reference to a subject which has hitherto received too little attention considering its importance to the Republic.

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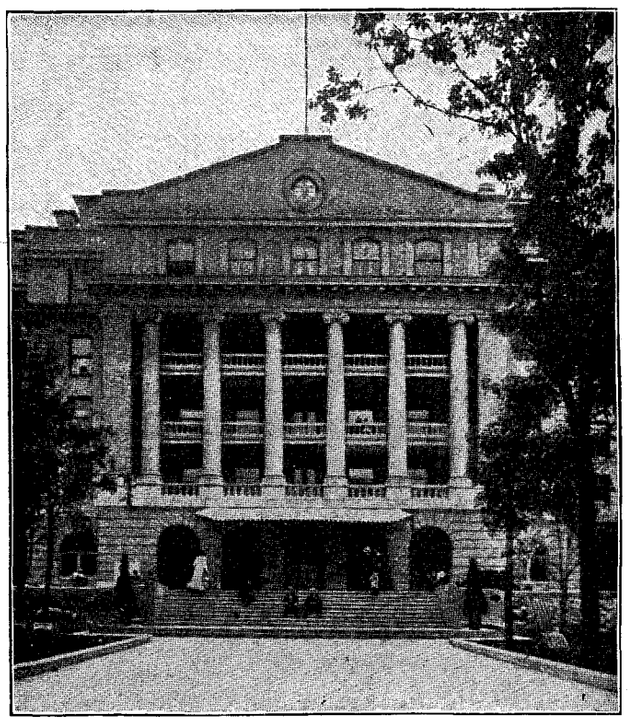

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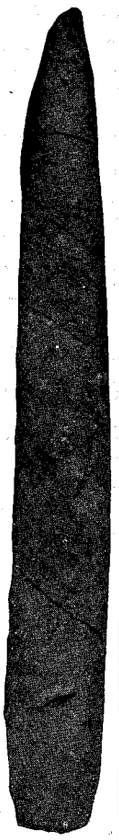

ROUGH and ready affairs—not much to look at—but you're not smoking appearance—you're smoking **tobacco,** and the **tobacco** in these cigars **is of the sort that goes into ten-cent cigars.**

To be very frank the only way that I can possibly produce these cigars at the money is, because the pieces of tobacco in 'em are too short for **fine shapes,** and, therefore, they become what we manufacturers call "Seconds."

I am **really** selling you a dollar's worth of tobacco at **Havana Tobacco value** with nothing added for rolling it into cigars. And I haven't wasted any money to make a good looking box or paste pretty pictures on it.

While I place no time limit on this offer, I won't guarantee that I can produce enough cigars to supply all the demand I shall receive. So that if you really care to participate in this offer, my personal advice to you **is to get your two dollar bill in the mail to-night.**

Incidentally I want to say that I am the largest manufacturer in the world selling cigars **directly to the consumer.** I am the only manufacturer selling **strictly for cash.** Credit accounts mean losses—can't help it—bound to be that way. Manufacturers selling on credit must make **you pay their losses.** I cut them out of my business entirely. Credit accounts mean expensive book-keeping methods and many clerks. What I save in this way goes into my cigars.

My business integrity can be learned by referring to Dun or Bradstreets, or the United States Exchange Bank of New York City. I have been in business for a great many years, and have built up my business through building up my reputation. Both have cost me thousands of dollars. Depend upon it that I am not going to throw away either my business standing or my reputation for the sake of your two Dollars by disappointing you.

But if you hesitate let me send you fifty for $1.00

I want to personally come in contact with every new customer and therefore when you write, address your envelope "to the proprietor of"

The Edwin Cigar Co.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Life's Progression."—Edward C. Randall. (The Henry B. Brown Co., Buffalo.)

"Enigmas of Psychical Research."—James H. Hyslop. (Herbert B. Turner, Boston, $1.50 net.)

"The Subconscious."—Joseph Jastrow. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.50 net.)

"The Hayes-Tilden Disputed Presidential Election of 1876."—Paul Leland Haworth. (The Burrows Brothers Co., Cleveland, $1.50 net.)

"Days and Deeds."—Compiled by Burton E. and Elizabeth B. Stephenson. (The Baker & Taylor Co., $1.00 net.)

Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.)

"Trials of a Stump Speaker."—Henry S. Wilcox. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., 25 cents.)

"The City that Was."—Will Irwin. (B. W. Huebsch, 50 cents net.)

"Nano: A Heart's Story from the Unseen World."—Charles Everett. (The World's Thought Publishing Co., $1.00.)

"The School and Its Life."—Charles B. Gilbert. (Silver, Burdett & Co., $1.25.)

"Radia."—Alec. C. More. (Elliot Stock, London.)

"The Masculine in Religion."—Carl Delos Case. (American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia.)

"Foibles of the Bench."—Henry S. Wilcox. (Legal Literature Company, Chicago.)

"The Principles of Wealth and Welfare."—Charles Lee Raper. (The Macmillan Co., $1.00.)

"The Life of General Hugh Mercer."—John T. Goolrick. (The Neale Publishing Co., $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

"Wanderlust."

BY HELEN HUGHES.

Up and away, for the dawn is breaking!
The mists rise white from the valleys fair,
The birds are singing their hymn to morning
And shafts of radiance cleave the air.

Over the road on the hillside winding—
No matter where it leads unto—
The far-away hills are beckoning "onward";
The lakes are asleep in their mantles blue.

And I would know what lies beyond them—
These stately peaks with their purple veils—
And see the land in the heart of the sunset
Far and far as the white ship sails.

Up and away for the dawn is breaking,
O'er mountain forest and pouring flood!
And I would know what lies beyond them,
For the wanderer's longing is in my blood.

—*From Donahoe's Magazine* (July).

The Plays of Yesterday.

BY CONSTANCE D'ARCY MACKAY.

Where are the myriads of plays
That for a season tempted fate?
Where does "The Proud Prince" spend his days?
Whence went brave Villon and his mate,
And where is charming "Cousin Kate,"
And where the "Sister of José,"
And "Letty," whom we loved of late—
Where are the Plays of Yesterday?

Where have they vanished, one by one,
Like pictures fading into air?
Where is "Lazarre," the French King's son?
And where the ghost of young "Beaucaire"—

To sweetly wedge your way into her affections keep her well provided with

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He who could laugh and love and dare,
And where's "Lord Quex," surnamed "the gay,"
And how does "Little Mary" fare?
Where are the Plays of Yesterday?

Where bides "The Wife without a Smile,"
And where did "Whitewashed Julia" go?
What's "Raffles" doing all this while?
Where's "The Crown Prince" we used to know?
And what's become of "Cyrano"?
And where does wistful "L'Aiglon" stray?
Faith! They are gone like last year's snow!
Where are the Plays of Yesterday?

Prince, time and favor both are fleet,
And nothing lingers on Broadway.
"Iris" the fair, "Sunday" the sweet,
Where are the Plays of Yesterday?

—*From Town and Country.*

In a Tuscan Garden.

BY ALDIS DUNBAR.

Ser Naldo speaks:
"Ay, that's our poet, our great Florentine!
A man with quiet eyes, like other men,
Who has more joy in simple sounds of life—
The song of children, birds at early dawn,
The sighing wind among gray olive-trees,
Or bells at Angelus—than warriors
When to their drowsing ears come beating in
The strife and clash of weapons, blow on blow
Of sword on helm and shield; than usurers
In chink of ducats; or you Sienese
In rumored conquest of some crag or tower.
Yet your Siena might gain rightful cause
For pride at last, if he—when passing by—
Should rest within the shadow of her gates!
For such a man is he, that winged words
Of Love and Honor, Truth and Chivalry,
Upon his lips, draw men and maidens nigh,

DIDN'T BELIEVE
That Coffee Was the Real Trouble.

Some people flounder around and take everything that's recommended, but finally find that coffee is the real cause of their troubles. An Oregon man says:

"For 25 years I was troubled with my stomach. I was a steady coffee drinker, but didn't suspect that as the cause. I took almost anything which someone else had been cured with, but to no good. I was very bad last summer and could not work at times.

"On Dec. 2, 1902, I was taken so bad the doctor said I could not live over 24 hours at the most and I made all preparations to die. I could hardly eat anything, everything distressed me and I was weak and sick all over. When in that condition coffee was abandoned and I was put on Postum, the change in my feelings came quickly after the drink that was poisoning me was removed.

"The pain and sickness fell away from me and I began to get well day by day, so I stuck to it until now I am well and strong again, can eat heartily, with no headache, heart trouble, or the awful sickness of the old coffee days. I drink all I wish of Postum without any harm and enjoy it immensely.

"This seems like a strong story, but I would refer you to the First Nat'l Bank, The Trust Banking Company, or any merchant of Grant's Pass, Ore., in regard to my standing, and I will send a sworn statement of this if you wish. You can also use my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Still there are many who persistently fool themselves by saying, "Coffee don't hurt me." A ten days' trial of Postum in its place will tell the truth and many times save life. "There's a reason."

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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Our book "MODERN BATHROOMS" tells you how to plan, buy and arrange your bathroom and illustrates many beautiful and inexpensive rooms, showing the cost of each fixture in detail, together with many hints on decoration, tiling, etc. It is the most complete and beautiful booklet on the subject and contains 100 pages. THE ABOVE FIXTURES Design P. 38 can be purchased from any plumber at a cost approximating $70—not counting freight, labor or piping.

CAUTION: Every piece of "Standard" Ware bears our "Standard" "Green and Gold" guarantee label, and has our trade-mark "Standard" cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the fixture it is not "Standard" Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cost you more in the end. The word "Standard" is stamped on all of our nickeled brass fittings; specify them and see that you get the genuine trimmings with your bath and lavatory, etc.

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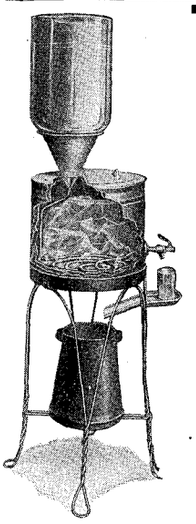

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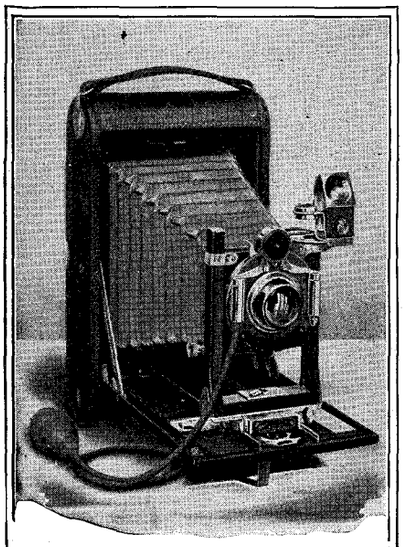

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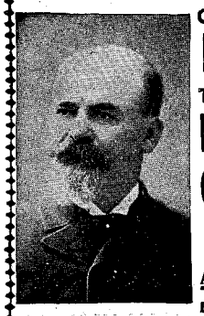

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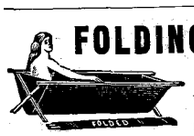

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Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.

Wood Rollers *Tin Rollers*

With beating hearts, to hear in reverence.
And hearing, straightway Honor grows more bright,
Faith fairer to them, Courage kinglier,
And Love—too often held a fantasy—
Shines out the mighty marvel that he is!"
—*From The Outlook.*

The Garden.

A Lullaby.

BY ELIZABETH ROBERTS MACDONALD.

A fairy lamb as white as snow
Through all your dreams shall come and go,
And you shall follow where he leads
Through dusk-deep woods and blossomy meads,
To where a little garden stands
Laid out for you by fairy hands,
Set round with red-coned tamarack—
Four walls to keep the great world back—
With lovely avenues whose shade
By spruce and eglantine is made,
With oread ferns in shady spots
And shoals of blue forget-me-nots,
With rows of crimson hollyhocks,
And columbine, and spicy stocks,
And other, fairer blossoms, known
To folk of childlike heart alone;—
The yellow lily, whose romance
Grew not on any field of France,
One white, ethereal immortelle
From those lost woods we loved so well,
And that Blue Rose whose petals gleam
So richly by the paths of dream.
O Baby, let your wee hands keep
Some flowers when you come back from sleep!
—*From "Dream Verses and Others"* (L. C. Page).

PERSONAL

The American Queen of India.—"Typically an American girl," says the London *Times* of the late Lady Curzon, "but also one of the highest examples of that ever brilliant and infinitely variable type." In this country the words of the press are no less appreciative. The New York *Sun*, for example, speaks of her thus:

Every American girl who marries a rising British statesman carries the viceroyalty of India in her steamer trunk. And of all those who have changed the cap of Liberty for a coronet, actual or prospective, none has had such a life as Lady Curzon. When the biography of her husband comes to be written, the world will know the part that she took in helping him to reach the place which, outside the Premiership, is the greatest one in the Empire.

The best of good fairies visited the cradle of Mary Leiter. As a woman she was to be beautiful without self-consciousness, witty without sharpness, and to have an infinite capacity for adapting herself to her environment. She was as much in her element as consort of the ruler of upward of 300,000,000 of people as she had been in political society in Washington. And anybody who knows his Kipling will understand what it meant to be a great success amid the rivalries, the intrigues, the jealousies of official life at Calcutta and Simla.

In spite of the fact that American women have no chance to play a conspicuous part in public life in their own country, they have not failed to make the most of the opportunities offered them abroad after marriage. But the career of Lady Curzon must mark for long the high-water mark of feminine achievement in its kind.

Alfred Beit, Diamond King.—In the life of Alfred Beit the press find material for much comment upon the industrial condition of South Africa, from which region his great fortune was gathered. The Detroit *News* asserts that "its natural progress has been set back at least a century" because a few men like Beit and Cecil Rhodes had the opportunity and ingenuity to "plunder" its natural wealth. Others are not so severe. The New York *Sun*, for instance, declares that "each in his way

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was an idealist, Beit as a genius of business, Rhodes as an empire-builder." The *Sun* thus briefly reviews the lives of these two men:

Both Beit and Rhodes went to South Africa originally in search of health as very young men, Rhodes without any resources at all, and Beit as the son of a prosperous Hamburg merchant. Born in the same year, 1853, they became interested in the Kimberley diamond mines at about the same time, made great fortunes at an early age, and succeeded in forming what may justly be called the diamond trust, since it controls the price of diamonds the world over. The dream of imperial expansion was Rhodes's, but he was always able to enlist his friend Beit in the promotion of his railroad and charter-company enterprises. If Beit was involved in the high-handed Jameson outrage he had Rhodes to thank for it. The firm name and business might have read "Rhodes & Beit, Exploiters of Africa from Cape Town to Cairo."

The two men had many tastes in common as lovers of the arts and as collectors. Rhodes was an Oxford man and read the classics in editions specially brought out for him. They were both generous givers for educational and charitable purposes. Beit was a man who shunned notoriety, and his methods were subtle and soundless. Rhodes was proud of his fame, and did things on a lavish scale and in a royal way, as one who should have been born in the purple and could not but make a noise in the world. Had Rhodes lived to old age, there is no knowing what part he might have still played as a British statesman; had Beit long survived, he would have become a billionaire.

The will of Mr. Beit verifies the predictions as to the probable magnificance of his public gifts. A despatch to the New York *Times* gives in detail the bequests of this class. The chief features are here quoted:

As was anticipated, the document proves to be

BACK TO PULPIT
What Food Did for a Clergyman

A minister of Elizabethtown tells how Grape-Nuts food brought him back to his pulpit: "Some 5 years ago I had an attack of what seemed to be La Grippe which left me in a complete state of collapse and I suffered for some time with nervous prostration. My appetite failed, I lost flesh till I was a mere skeleton, life was a burden to me, I lost interest in everything and almost in everybody save my precious wife.

"Then on the recommendation of some friends I began to use Grape-Nuts food. At that time I was a miserable skeleton, without appetite and hardly able to walk across the room; had ugly dreams at night, no disposition to entertain or be entertained and began to shun society.

"I finally gave up the regular ministry, indeed I could not collect my thoughts on any subject, and became almost a hermit. After I had been using the Grape-Nuts food for a short time I discovered that I was taking on new life and my appetite began to improve; I began to sleep better and my weight increased steadily; I had lost some 50 pounds but under the new food regime I have regained almost my former weight and have greatly improved in every way.

"I feel that I owe much to Grape-Nuts and can truly recommend the food to all who require a powerful rebuilding agent delicious to taste and always welcome." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. A true natural road to regain health, or hold it, is by use of a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream morning and night. Or have the food made into some of the many delicious dishes given in the little recipe book found in pkgs.

Ten days' trial of Grape-Nuts helps many. "There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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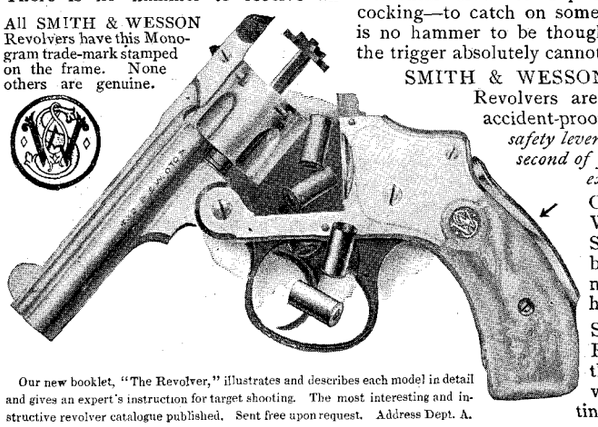

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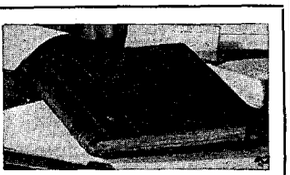

I will mail you a box of the **Klips** (7 sizes) by which the volumes shown above were bound in ten seconds; **and** an illustrated price list of **Klips, Covers,** and **Files** needed in every office, on receipt of fifty cents.

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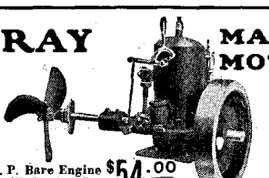

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Get prices on 1½ to 24 h.p. Engines

Reversible engine. Jump spark. Perfect lubrication. Crank shaft, **drop forged steel.** Connecting rod, **bronze.** Pistons **ground** to fit. All bearings either bronze or best babbitt. **Best material** and workmanship throughout.

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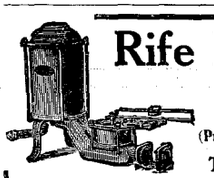

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THE "BEST" LIGHT

Makes and burns its own gas. Produces a safe, powerful, white, steady light, at a cost of 2c a week. Brighter than electricity or acetylene, cheaper than kerosene. Over 100 styles—every one warranted. Agents wanted everywhere.

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very interesting, lacking little of the remarkable qualities which gossip attributed to the bequests. The sums enumerated make the vast total of $9,675,000, not including the value of an estate bequeathed to Mr. Beit's native city, Hamburg, or the art treasures bestowed on the British National Gallery and the museums of Berlin and Hamburg.

It is believed that the aggregate value of the public bequests will be not far short of $12,500,000.

The most notable provision of the will is that in which a body of Trustees gets control of $6,000,000 to be used in the development and construction of means of communication in Rhodesia and elsewhere in Africa, which, with other bequests for South Africa, demonstrates that Mr. Beit's interest in the welfare of the country in which his fortune was made was equal to that of his old associate, Cecil Rhodes. . . .

To the College of Technology connected with London University the sum of $250,000 and 1,000 $12.50 shares in the DeBeers Company are bequeathed.

One million dollars is left to the University of Johannesburg to build and equip buildings on the land previously given by Mr. Beit.

One million dollars is bequeathed for educational or charitable purposes in Rhodesia and other territories within the field of the British South Africa Company.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

His Mood.—A member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin tells of some amusing replies made by a pupil undergoing an examination in English. The candidate had been instructed to write out examples of the indicative, the subjunctive, the potential and the exclamatory moods. His efforts resulted as follows:

"I am endeavoring to pass an English examination. If I answer twenty questions I shall pass. If I answer twelve questions I may pass. God help me!"
—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Future Orator.—Johnny recited one stanza of the "Psalm of Life" to the delight of his proud mamma and amid the plaudits of the company:

"Liza Grape men allry mindus
Weaken maka Liza Blime,
Andy Parting Lee B. Hindus
Footbrin Johnny Sands a time!"
—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

When Woman Rules.—"Jim," said the editor.

"Yes, sir."

"Go up and interview that lady politician who claims to have nothing to say. Let her talk about two columns and make your escape as best you can."
—*Pittsburg Post.*

True.—Poets are born, not paid.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Brute.—First Chauffeur—"There's one thing I hate to run over, and that's a baby."

Second Chauffeur—"So do I. Them nursing bottles raise Cain with tires."—*Scissors.*

Unsociable.—Wilbur J. Carr, of the State Department, had occasion to call at the house of a neighbor late at night.

He rang the door-bell. After a long wait a head poked out of a second-floor window.

Something New Something Good
CALOX
The Oxygen Tooth Powder

Cleans and whitens the teeth and purifies the whole mouth, not by strong oils, carbolic acid, or other objectionable compounds, but by generation of nature's innocent germicide—**OXYGEN.** The milk-of-lime formed at the same time neutralizes the tooth destroying acids and relieves any sensitiveness of the teeth or gums. The oxygen liberated from Calox destroys any little particles of fermenting food between the teeth and leaves the mouth in a most delightfully clean condition.

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Our name guarantees the product.

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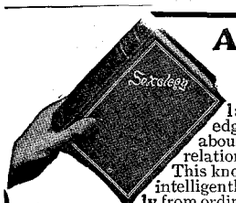

A Happy Marriage Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)
by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
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For sale by all dealers in paint. We save you money by telling you how old, discarded, poorly finished furniture may be changed in color and finish, making it beautiful and stylish. Send your paint dealer's name for our 48-page color book, regular 25c edition, FREE for limited time. Mention book LD 7

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"The Wood-Finishing Authorities."

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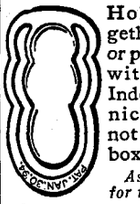

Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100.

Ask your dealer or send for free sample envelope.

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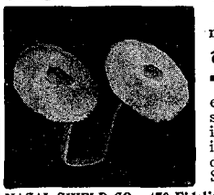
No More Hay Fever



Pollen and Dust in the nostrils cause Hay Fever.

The CARENCE NASAL SHIELD excludes all irritating substances, thereby preventing inflammation. It is a dainty, invisible, thoroughly sanitary device. Nominal in price. Send for Booklet. Address

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A charming and helpful book for girls by Frances E. Willard. "It breathes the best thoughts and the noblest emotions of its gifted author." Handsomely bound in cloth. Price, $1
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shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin." Try it in your next house-cleaning.

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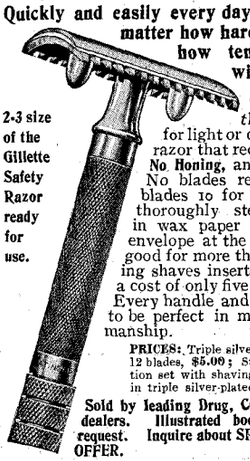
Quickly and easily every day in the year, no matter how hard your beard or how tender your skin, with the Gillette.



2-3 size of the Gillette Safety Razor ready for use.

The only razor that can be adjusted for light or close shaving—the razor that requires **No Stropping, No Honing,** and is **always sharp.** No blades resharpened, extra blades 10 for 50c. All blades thoroughly sterilized, wrapped in wax paper and sealed in an envelope at the factory. A blade good for more than twenty satisfying shaves inserted in a second at a cost of only five cents. Every handle and blade guaranteed to be perfect in material and workmanship.

PRICES: Triple silver-plated set with 12 blades, **$5.00**; Standard combination set with shaving brush and soap in triple silver-plated holders, **$7.50.**

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Opening for Young Man

A CORPORATION, located in Boston, manufacturing a line of staples of established merit, indispensable to railroads, trolley lines, public institutions, public buildings, etc. (one such corporation alone having consumed 300,000 lbs. since last October) is gravitating towards the establishment of branch factories not only in America and Canada, but abroad. The company's trade-marks are fully registered in the U. S., Canada, England, Germany, and France, and calls for territorial plants are already filed from the Pacific coast and Canada; these plants will have to be under the management of experts, educated and trained in our own laboratories and allied with us to the extent of a sufficient financial interest to make the uncovering of valuable formulæ and trade confidences reasonably safe. For this purpose we want a man above 21 and not over 35 years of age, preferably an academic graduate (high school or college), not afraid of physical work during his initial years and one to whom the study and practice of chemistry would be congenial. The applicant must be financially able to acquire an interest large enough to ensure fidelity to the cause, but financial ability without the mental and physical requisites will not entitle candidates to consideration. For the right man this opens a life calling, and in the course of development a position of commanding influence entirely free from disturbing competition, and, therefore, a permanent as well as a large income. Address PRESIDENT, P. O. Box 3064, Boston, Mass.

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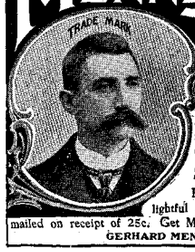

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Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*

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WORTH Cushion Sole Shoes

are cool, ease-giving and stylish

If your dealer hasn't them, send his name and write for booklet.

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CREME SIMON: Parisian Toilet Preparations. Should be used by every woman of refinement. One trial is convincing. We offer, once only, to mail liberal samples upon receipt of 10c. and your druggist's name. GEO. H. WALLAU 2 Stone Street, New York.

"Who's there?" asked a voice.

"Mr. Carr," was the reply.

"Well," said the voice as the window banged shut, "what do I care if you missed a car? Why don't you walk, and not wake up people to tell them about it?"—*Pittsburg Press.*

Associative Memory.—"Tommy, what ancient king was it who played on the fiddle while Rome was burning?"

"Hector, ma'am."

"No, no—not Hector."

"Then it wuz Dook."

"Duke? What do you mean, Tommy?"

"Well, then it must a' been Nero. I knowed it wuz somebody with a dog's name."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Why Not?—"What is the meaning of '*alter ego*'?" asked the teacher of the beginners' class in Latin.

"The other I," said the boy with the curly hair.

"Give a sentence containing the phrase."

"'He winked his other I.'"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Poor Simile.—TOMMY—"Yep, pop ketched me playin' hookey an' he grabbed me an'——"

CHIMMIE—"Walloped yer like lightnin', eh?"

TOMMY—"No, not like lightnin'. He hit too often in the same place."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Thought it Was a Secret.—Judge O. M. Spencer, a St. Joseph (Mo.) lawyer, tells this one on himself: A local dealer in horseflesh sold a good-looking steed to a customer, who on the second day after the sale brought him back and angrily demanded the restoration of his money on the ground that the animal was blind.

"You had the meanness," said the irate man to the dealer, "to sell me a horse as blind as a bat and never said a word about it."

"What you say is true, and I can't deny it," responded the other; "but I bought him from Spencer only last week, and as he failed to say anything about the horse being blind I supposed it was a secret."—*Pittsburg Press.*

The Humorist.—"Is there much activity in real estate in this section?" asked the visitor.

"I should say there is," answered Farmer Corntossel. "Had three landslides an' a washout last year."—*Washington Star.*

Difficult.—HOYLE—"Is he well-to-do?"

DOYLE—"Yes, but he's hard to do."—*Town Topics.*

Her Specialty.—MIKE—"Kin yure woife cook as good as yure mother used to, Pat?"

PAT—"She cannot; but Oi niver mintion ut. She kin throw considerable betther."—*Judge.*

He Misunderstood.—FIRST SUBURBANITE—"Did you ever go on one of those Cook's Tours?"

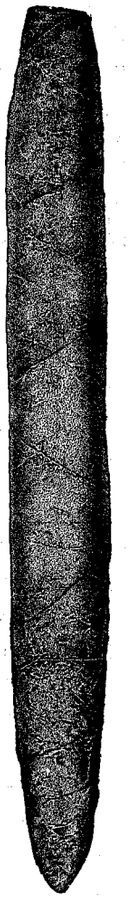
SECOND SUBURBANITE—"Oh, yes; I've visited every intelligence office from one end of the city to the other."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

One Bed for All.—A group of drummers were trading yarns on the subject of hospitality, when one, a little Virginian with humorous eyes and a delightful drawl, took up his parable thus:

"I was down in Louisiana last month travelin' cross country with S. J. Carey, when we kinder got lost in a mighty lonesome sort of road just about dark. We rode along a right good piece after sundown, and when we saw a light ahead, I tell you it looked first-rate. We drove up to the light, finding 'twas a house, and when I hollered like a lost calf the man came out and we asked him to take us in for the night. He looked at us mighty hard, then said: 'Wal, I reckon I kin stand it if you kin.' So we unhitched, went in, and found 'twas only a two-room shanty and just swarmin' with children. He had six, from 4 to 11 years old, and as there didn't seem to be but one bed, me an' Stony was wonderin' what in thunder would become of us.

"They gave us supper, good hog and hominy, the best they had, and then the old woman put the two youngest kids to bed. They went straight to sleep. Then she took those out, laid them over in the corner, put the next two to bed, and so on.

Why shouldn't you be able to buy a hundred cigars as low as a retailer?



There are many small dealers who do not buy over a hundred cigars of one brand at a time. But they get them at wholesale price.

When you buy a hundred cigars why don't you get them at wholesale price?

Obviously, the retailer cannot sell them to you at wholesale price because that would give him no profit.

But what about the manufacturer? He cannot sell them to you at wholesale price because in doing so he would antagonize the retailer, and he must depend upon the retailer for his outlet.

That's the reason. But I have got around that. How? By selling all my cigars direct to the consumer—none to retailers. Consequently, I don't have to "protect" the retailer as other manufacturers do. I can and do sell in hundred lots direct to the smoker, at wholesale price.

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

SHIVERS' PANATELA EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

The fillers of these cigars are Clear Havana, of good quality—not only clear but long, clean Havana—no shorts or cuttings used. They are hand-made by the best of workmen. The making has much to do with the smoking qualities of a cigar. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra.

In ordering please enclose business card or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium, or strong cigars are desired.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS,

913 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEM NAIL CLIPPER

When you have once used this little "Gem" it becomes indispensable. Lasts forever. **Clips, cleans, files and removes hangnails.** By mail **25c.** Sterling Silver Handle, **$1.00.**

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THE H. C. COOK CO.

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After all the children were asleep on the floor the old folk went in the other room and told us we could go to bed if we wanted to, and bein' powerful tired out, we did.

"Well, sir, the next morning when we woke up we were lying over in the corner with the kids, and the old man and the old woman had the bed."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Eureka.—A Memphis, Mo., man has discovered a new way to get rid of mosquitoes. He says to rub alum on your face and hands. When the mosquito takes a bite it puckers his buzzer so it can't sting. It sits down in a damp place, tries to dig the pucker loose, catches its death of cold, and dies of pneumonia.—*Catholic Mirror.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

July. 13.—The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies passed by overwhelming majorities bills restoring to the army and promoting Alfred Dreyfus and Colonel Picquart.

July 14.—Salvadorean troops win a battle with the Guatemalans.

The insurrection in Brazil is reported to be assuming alarming proportions, and over 4,000 people are said to have been killed.

July 15.—Guatemala and Salvador accept the good offices of the United States to bring about a peace conference.

The council of the Empire in Russia adopts a bill passed in the Douma providing for famine relief.

July 16.—The Coroner's jury at Salisbury, Eng., decides that speeding in violation of the company's rules caused the wreck of the American Line express.

Two American men and one woman are sent to jail at Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, for operating a toy telegraph line.

Alfred Beit, the South African multi-millionaire, dies at his London home.

July 17.—The members of the Wellman arctic expedition arrive at Danes Island, Spitzbergen.

The Czar signs the famine relief bill, making it the first act of the Russian Parliament.

July 18.—Lady Curzon of Kedleston dies in London.

July 19.—It is recommended by the commission appointed to investigate the surrender of Port Arthur that Lieutenant General Stoessel be shot.

Guatemalan and Salvadorean Peace Commissioners meet on the United States cruiser *Marblehead* to discuss terms of peace.

Domestic.

July 13.—Secretary Bonaparte at Washington announces that the contract for only one-half of the armor-plate for the two new battle-ships will be awarded to the Midvale company, the remainder to be divided between the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies.

Forty thousand miners in the Pennsylvania soft-coal district decide to return to work at the scale of 1902.

July 15.—State Attorney-General Julius M. Mayer denies the application of William R. Hearst for leave to test the claim of Mayor McClellan, of New York, to his office.

July 16.—Jerome and Folk are indorsed for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket by the members of the Lower House, of the Georgia Legislature.

Several alleged lynchers are indicted at Charlotte, N. C.

John D. Rockefeller offers $250,000 to help rebuild the San Francisco Y. M. C. A., provided the institution raises a like sum.

July 18.—The work of copying the names of about 1,800,000 policy-holders of the New York and the Mutual Life insurance companies is begun at Albany, by representatives of the International Policy-Holders' Committee.

A decision is handed down in Boston against H. H. Rogers in the Bay State Gas Company suit.

July 19.—Secretary of War Taft grants the first permits to power companies to take water from the Niagara River under the act to protect the falls.

The Massachusetts San Francisco Relief Committee in Boston releases $400,000 for the earthquake sufferers which had been held up through lack of confidence in the committee in charge at San Francisco.

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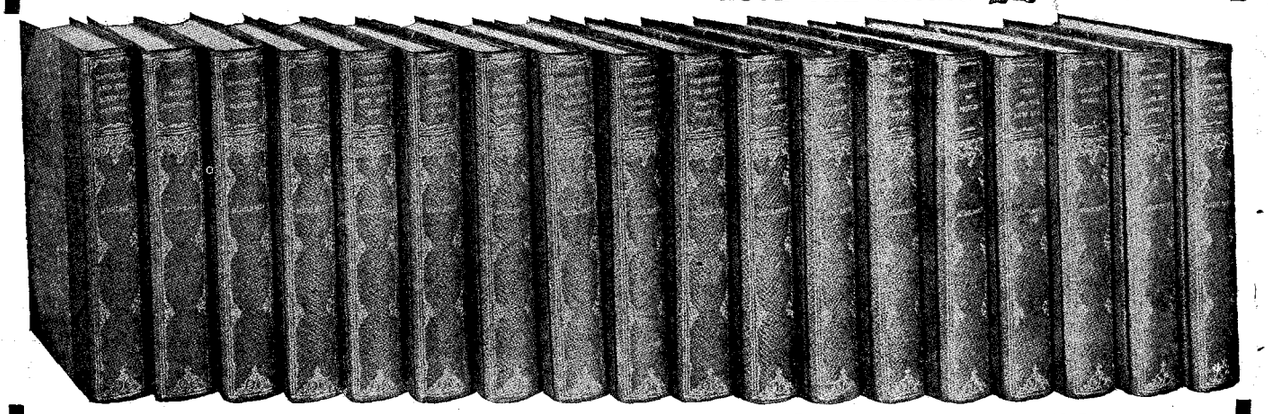

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